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PACIFIC FISHERMAN

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OUTWARD BOUND FOR SARDINES

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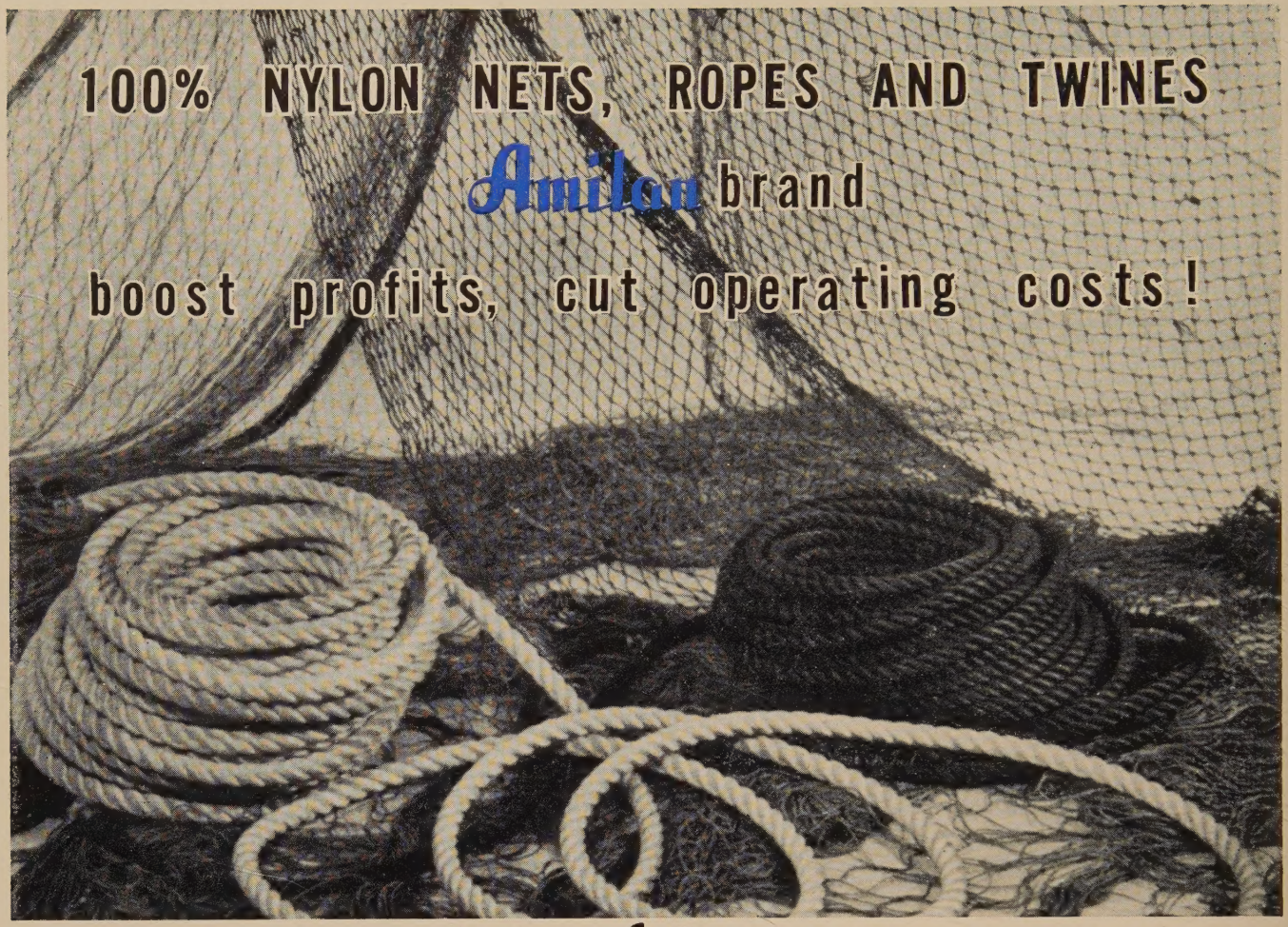

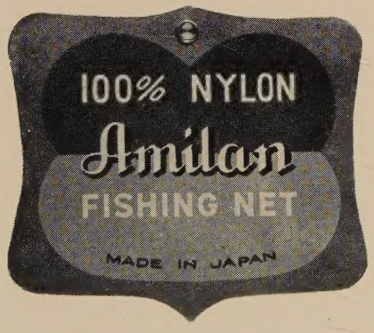

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PACIFIC FISHERMAN

Our Fifty-Seventh Year— DECEMBER, 1959
Vol. 57 No. 13

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How Many Red Salmon in 1960 Bristol Bay Run?

● How many Red salmon in the Bristol Bay run of 1959?

The Fisheries Research Institute of the University of Washington, which since 1946 has marshalled intensive biological research in search of the key to salmon forecasts and abundance, makes bold to forecast that:

"If the Japanese catch (of fish of Alaska origin) is small, a run of more than 30,000,000 *Red salmon should be expected on Bristol Bay next year."*

● This is at sharp variance with the estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, whose original estimate was 14,000,000 Reds. This seems to have been raised to 18,000,000 after examining the data presented by Dr. W. F. Royce, director of the Fisheries Research Institute.

The F. R. I. forecast is based on observed freshwater and marine survivals, both of which have shown some unusual features.

On these data the Institute forecasts for the Nushagak "at least 3,000,000 Reds, with a good possibility that 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 may return." For the Naknek-Kvichak they expect a run *"in excess of* 29,400,000 *Reds";* and for Egegik and Ugashik 2,000,000. *This totals* 34,400,000 *fish.*

On the basis of high seas catches by the ocean tagging operations of the FRI in 1959, projected according to the catch index resulting from its tagging in previous years; the Research Institute secures an even higher figure: 46,000,000 Reds.

Summing up the forecast, the F. R. I. says:

"Despite the relatively good agreement of these two lines of evidence, one based primarily on smolt indices, the other on research vessel catches, we emphasize that our data are scanty and we have no way of estimating precisely their reliability. The estimates might well be 10,000,000 in error in one direction or the other. We do not feel certain that, if the Japanese catch is small, a run of more than 30,000,000 Red salmon should be expected in Bristol Bay next year."

● Could such a run be harvested by the amount of gear contemplated in the regulations originally proposed by the Alaska Department.

Competent analysts of gillnet fishing on Bristol Bay in the past believe that the amount of gear originally proposed could take only about 12,000,000 fish if operated to the maximum, due in large part to human exhaustion.

What would be the result of such a catch made from such a run?

1. A staggering economic loss in fish, the cash value of which would far exceed the total price paid for Alaska.
2. Probable severe biological damage from over-spawning.
3. Serious impairment of the United States' abstention case, under which it must be shown that a resource is being fully utilized for continued abstention from fishing by the Japanese.

engine power
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FROM April to December, the steel-hulled *Sitka Ranger* is on call 24 hours a day, every day, to hustle U. S. Forest Service personnel among the islands off southeast Alaska. Her dimensions are: Over-all length, 61′; breadth, 17′; load waterline draft aft, 6′. For dependable power to keep her constantly "at the ready," she's equipped with a 290 continuous HP Caterpillar D353 Marine Engine—one of a complete line of efficient Caterpillar Diesel Engines widely used in marine service. The Cat Engine swings a 48″ x 32″ wheel through a 2.09:1 reduction ratio.

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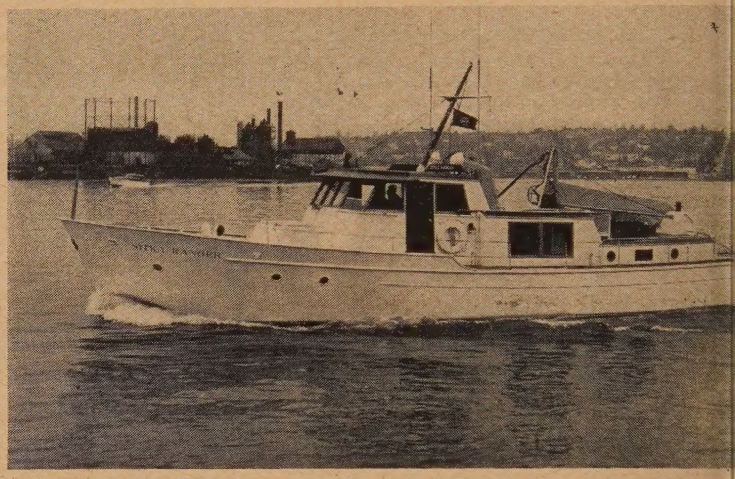
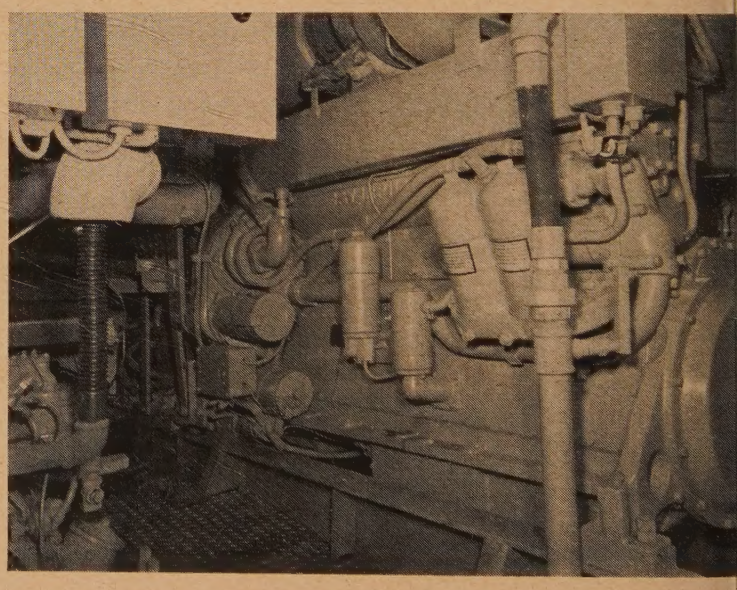


The dependable Caterpillar D353 "work horse" (shown below) powers the *Sitka Ranger*. The continuous operation or service speed of the *Sitka Ranger* is 10.9 knots at 1228 engine RPM.



There's a dependable Cat Diesel Engine for every type of workboat in every type of application.

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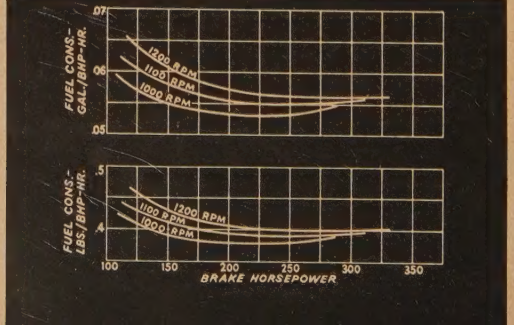

The fishing industry has made tremendous use of the Caterpillar line of heavy-duty marine engines.

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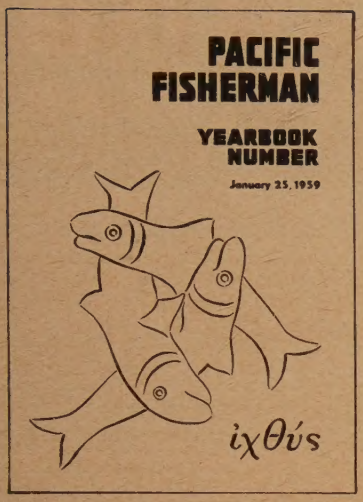

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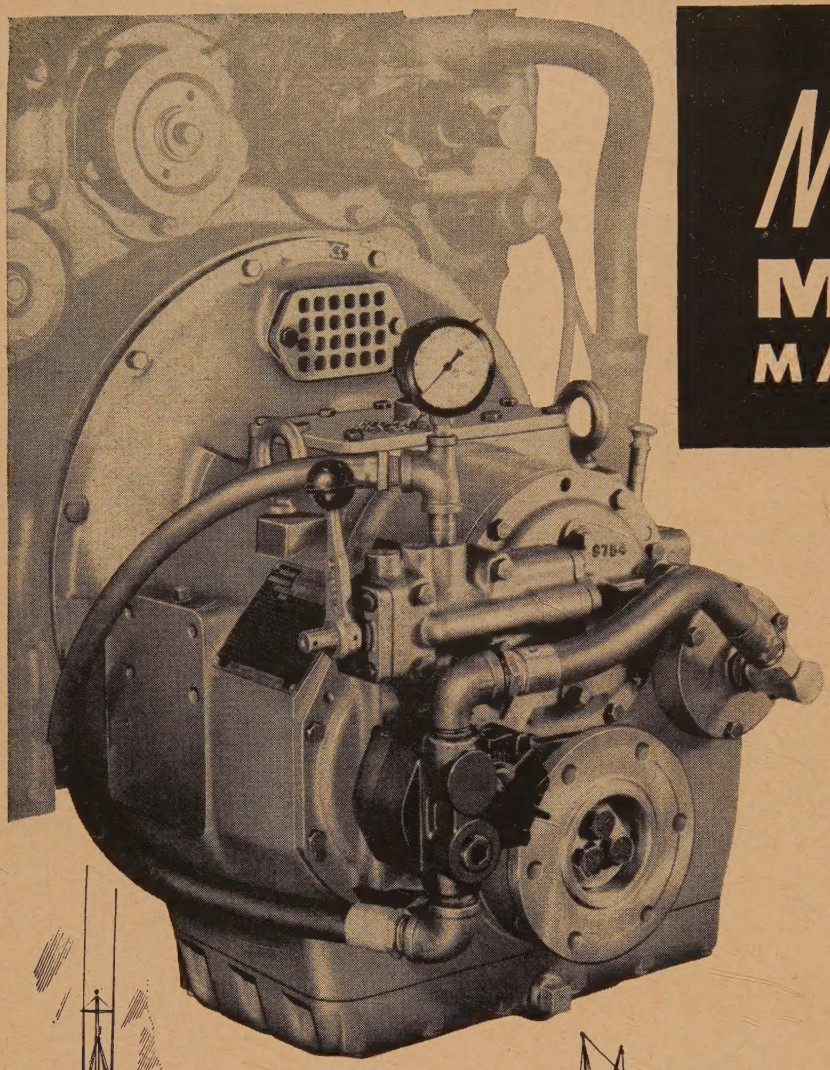

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PACIFIC FISHERMAN DECEMBER, 1959

Alaska Fish and Game Board hears discussion of the state's first fisheries regulations for 1960. **Richard Janson Jr.**, chairman, presides. At the table, facing the camera, from the left: **Erling Strand, Arthur H. Hayr, Arnold Brower, Dan Ross, Oscar Dyson, Robert Martin, Roy Selfridge.** Commissioner **C. L. Anderson** sits immediately behind Mr. Strand, flanked by his staff.

Alaska Prepares To Take Over

● Regulations which will govern commercial fisheries of the State of Alaska during the first year of its control over the resource were adopted by the Alaska Fish and Game Board as this issue went to press.

Publication of the final regulations was scheduled early in December in order that they might legally be effective with the transfer of fisheries authority from the Department of the Interior to the State soon after the first of the year.

The Board went into executive session on the regulations November 20, following conclusion of a final hearing at Juneau. A number of other hearings had been conducted throughout the state over a period of weeks, following the publication of proposed regulations in October. Decisions were announced Nov. 25.

● Three primary points of controversy appeared during the series of hearings. These touched primarily:

1. Amount of gear proposed for Bristol Bay in 1959, which the industry strongly contended was inadequate for the proper harvesting of even the lowest run of Reds estimated for 1959; and would result in an enormous wastage of fish if the more optimistic forecasts were even closely fulfilled.

2. Restrictions on King crab operations through (a) stringent area licensing; (b) prohibition of trawling for King crabs in the Kodiak Area; (c) 30-pot limit in the Kodiak Area upon gear fished by any individual or any boat.

3. Three-day fishing week for seines and gillnets in Southeast Alaska, except for the West Coast district, where a five-day week is provided.

● In its final regulations the board:

Increased the amount of gear permissible in the Naknek-Kvichak area of Bristol Bay to 275 units for 2.5 days fishing per week, but left the gear allotments of the other areas unchanged;

Rejected proposals to permit King crab trawling in the Kodiak area, and the use of more than 30 King crab pots per boat or individual;

Granted a four-day fishing week in Southeast Alaska in place of the three-day week originally proposed.

● There were a number of other points on which individuals and elements of the industry presented arguments, but with the three outstanding exceptions cited industry opinion appeared to feel the regulations as proposed were reasonably acceptable.

Concensus of persons who attended one or more of the hearings in Alaska was that they were well conducted by Richard Janson Jr. of Cordova, chairman of the board, and that all who sought to express an opinion received a full and fair opportunity to do so.

Beside Mr. Janson, members of the board are: Arnold Brower, Point Barrow; Oscar Dyson, Kodiak; Arthur M. Hayr, Fairbanks; Robert I. Martin, Naknek; Dan S. Ross, Anchorage; and Erling Strand, Petersburg.

Bristol Bay Controversy

● Heaviest attack upon the regulations as proposed fell upon the amount of gear contemplated for Bristol Bay in the proposed regulations; and also upon the distribution.

For example, if more than 225 units of gear registered for either the Naknek-Kvichak or the Nushagak districts fishing time would be cut from 2.5 days per week to an economically ruinous 1-day week.

Moreover, the two principal districts of the bay were put on a parity as to gear, although the Naknek-Kvichak normally takes about four times as many Reds as does the Nushagak.

For purposes of the regulations, Bristol Bay gear units are set at 150 fathoms of gillnet, with all gear having a unit-value directly proportionate to its length.

The objections of Bristol Bay operators to this gear schedule held that even the gear ultimately allowed: 275 units on the Naknek-Kvichak; 225 units on the Nushagak; 60 units on the Egegik; and 35 units on the Ugashik could not fully utilize even a reasonably flush run. In the case of a heavy run, such as that which the Fisheries Research Institute confidently expects in 1959, the economic loss and possible biological damage would be incalculable.

To this the counter-argument was that in the event of a heavy run the number of days open to fishing could be increased by the Commissioner through field announcement.

Rebuttal held increasing the amount of fishing time does not increase the catch proportionately, for even fishermen must sleep and rest. Flexible phases of the proposed regulations do not appear to extend to increasing the amount of gear permitted.

Industry spokesmen at the Juneau hearing, all urging the board to increase the gear authorization, in view of the prospects for a good run, included; Aubin Barthold, Alaska Packers Association; A. W. Brindle, Wards Cove Packing Co.; George Johansen, Alaska Fishermen's Union; John R. Gilbert, Columbia River Packers Association, Inc.; Steig Osman, Pacific American Fisheries; H. B. Friele, Nakat Packing Corporation; Jay Gage, New England Fish Co.; Jack Hanover, Egegik Packing Co.; Harvey Samuelson, Queen Fisheries, Inc.

Nick Bez of P. E. Harris Co. urged that the board amend the proposed regulations to permit seining in the Bear River district of the North Peninsula area.

Somewhat related protest also was lodged against the state-wide application of the Alaska-limit rule, thus eliminating the Cape Ulitka operations by over-limit seiners.

King Crab Rules Contested

● Spokesmen for Wakefield's Deep Sea Trawlers, Inc., including Lowell Wakefield, Ralph Jones and Ken Thorsen, urged reconsideration of the restrictive regulations proposed for King Crab fishing on the grounds that:

1. The strict area licensing provisions and the 30-trap limit would handicap King crab fishermen by making it uneconomic for a fisherman to devote his activities to this fishery; while part-time crab operations, with intermittent supply to the plants, would create a ruinous cost situation in the face of foreign competition.

2. Prohibition of trawling in the Kodiak Area, including a long, unprospected stretch of the mainland coast, would restrict further growth of the industry, which has found the trawl the most efficient means of prospecting and testing new grounds, as well as checking old ones for the arrival of seasonal migrations.

Among the resident crab fishermen who spoke on the proposed regulations were Hiram McCallister, who favored some features and opposed others; and Lloyd Kennon, who was solid for the rules as originally proposed.

Southeast Alaska Three-Day Seining Under Heavy Fire

● The three-day seining season proposed for most of Southeast Alaska came under heavy fire from much of the area concerned, although with a hard core of pro-proposal fishermen appearing at Petersburg.

The Alaska Native Brotherhood strongly objected to the three-day limitation, Andrew Hope and Frank Peratrovich making the presentation.

On the other side, speaking primarily for the Petersburg group of three-day supporters were Adolf Mathiesen and Ken Stedman.

● The Board members frequently during the hearings referred to Paragraph 102.99 of the proposals as providing a means by which the Board, through its Commissioner, could alter the regulations immediately to cope with usual or unexpected situations.

This clause reads:

> "The Commissioner from time to time may shorten, lengthen, or re-open for limited periods any closed season and impose further restrictions on the means, methods and areas of fishing and on the catch of fish otherwise permitted to be taken."

The industry seemed cautious about accepting this clause as full guaranty of flexibility, evidently feeling that it was primarily restrictive, and that the authority it conveyed for extending fishing was limited solely to time, and did not extend to amounts of gear which might be fished, areas open to fishing, and catch quotas.

Herring Industry Approves

● Notwithstanding this apparent failure of this "escape clause" to provide the authority for *increasing* a quota, the Southeast Alaska Herring Packers, with Lawrence McCartney of Storfold & Grondahl Packing Co. as spokesman, made a strong point for flexibility in herring quotas and fishing periods—providing the abundance and availability of fish permits.

In general the herring operators favored the regulations as quotas drawn for their industry.

They pointed out, however "we have been over-restricted" in recent years, and ascribed to this "over-restriction" the under-utilization of Alaska high seas herring stocks which last month led the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission to remove Alaska high seas herring from the stocks of fish which the Japanese abstain from fishing.

They expressed the conviction that they should be permitted fully to utilize the stocks and thus perhaps to restore Alaska herring to protection from Japanese exploitation.

Alaska Salmon Packers Dissolve Industry Group

Directors of Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., late in the autumn voted to dissolve the corporation at the end of 1959.

The "ASI" was formed in 1940 to represent the industry in labor negotiations and legislative matters. This it has done continuously since, simplifying the task of conducting the Alaska salmon business under an extraordinary variety of shifting circumstances in periods of war, social, political, legal and legislative changes.

Staff of Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., includes W. C. Arnold, managing director; J. Steele Culbertson, Walter Sharp, Elmer Harris and Peter Gilmore.

B. Oxenberg Convicted Of Cannery Arson

Bernard Oxenberg, 39, head of Independent Salmon Canneries, Inc., was convicted by an Alaska jury in November on a charge of arson as result of the destruction of the company's cannery at Ketchikan Oct. 3, 1958.

Bond was fixed at $15,000 and notice of appeal was given.

Arson charges originally filed against E. W. Muller and Alvin Salanger were dismissed.

Trial of the case consumed 13 days.

Union Pressure Applied For Higher Tuna Prices

● As this magazine went to press, San Pedro fishermen's unions at presstime of this issue were striving to attain new, higher prices for tuna.

New price levels will be necessary to meet the demand by the ILWU Fisheries Division Local 33, San Pedro, for a return to the prices in effect last Spring, $270 a ton for Yellowfin and $230 a ton for Skipjack tuna.

These base prices were abandoned last Summer by the unions in deference to the fact of lower world tuna prices, and the lower prices being paid at the American Tunaboat Association's auctions in San Diego. These lower prices exerted downward pressures, as the economists say, and forced Southern California tuna prices down to the vicinity of $250 and $210 for Yellowfin and Skipjack respectively.

Now, however, Local 33 officials feel that the reportedly higher prices being paid by Japanese canners for Japanese-caught fish have attracted the Japanese catch into home channels, reducing the amounts available for export to the U. S. and thereby justifying, they say, a higher price in San Pedro.

Meetings were scheduled in late November among the unions, the Fishermen's Co-Operative Association, San Pedro boat-owners' organization, and the individual canners; but as this issue went to press the only definite word was that nothing definite had been decided.

Another Union, Another Price

● Local 33 ILWU is not, of course, the only union representing fishermen in the San Pedro purse seine fleet. The Seine & Line Fishermen's Union of San Pedro, which also has a strong representation in the fleet, has a contract with the boat-owners for compensation to the fishermen based on prices fob. Japan, plus $20 per ton. At this writing, this price stood at $250/$210.

This agreement with the boat-owners, however, was due to expire November 24, and Seine & Line union officials are awaiting a new offer from the vessel owners. A high-ranking spokesman for the union told *Pacific Fisherman* that his group would look favorably on a pirce of $20 per ton over the fob. Japan price.

The last reported American Tunaboat Association auction before presstime brought a high of $252 a ton for the Yellowfin from a purse-seiner recently converted from a tuna clipper. At the same auction, Skipjack sold for $210 straight. The quantities were 625 tons Yellowfin and 245 tons Skipjack, and the buyers were three Terminal Island canneries. So, while prices were not what the fishermen wanted, the fish sold readily, and there were no holdovers, as has been the case frequently in recent months.

Tuna Receipts Dwindle

● Meanwhile, the latest recapitulation from the Market News Service of the US Fish & Wildlife Service showed that receipts from all domestic sources were down.

The purse-seine catch, to be sure, from January 1 to November 7 was down only 2,850 tons or 7% from 1958, which was a balloon year when a phenomenal run of Bluefin sent the totals up sharply. The catch to date of 36,084 tons was up 7921 tons over the corresponding figure in 1957. However, prices are considerably lower than last year, so the fishermen's take-home returns from this year's fishing have been a substantial drop from 1958.

Clipper returns were down any way you look at them. The catch to date, according to U. S. Fish & Wildlife figures, was down from 86,572 tons in 1958 to 64,093 tons this year. The comparison of 1959 with 1957 is even less favorable, the catch for that year to date having been 87,858.

Imports of everything but Albacore were up from 50,304 tons in 1958 to even date, to 55,978 this year. Albacore imports dropped 1000 tons from 12,237 to 11,204.

The domestic figures include only fish caught by home-based fleets, and do not take into consideration transshipments of fish caught by U. S.-flag vessels based in foreign countries and transshipped to U. S. destinations.

Southern California Domestic Tuna Deliveries

Cumulative totals for 1959 through Nov. 14, in tons, as reported by U. S. Market News Service

	Albacore	Bluefin	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Bonito, etc.	Total
Clippers and Albacore Fleet	14,645	16	47,916	25,345	11	87,933
Purse Seiners		7,217	9,212	22,919	927	40,275
Total 1959 through Nov. 14	14,645	7,233	57,188	48,264	938	128,208
Total 1958	12,606	15,160	55,930	58,165	2,161	144,022
Total 1957	18,565	9,725	41,001	65,815	24	135,130

Southern California Receipts

	Albacore	Bluefin	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Bonito, etc.
San Pedro	21,582	7,080	45,170	69,190	926
San Diego	2,821	376	21,875	16,426	11
Total 1959 through Nov. 14	24,403	7,456	67,045	86,336	937
Total 1958	25,023	15,505	64,779	99,738	2,166
Total 1957	35,557	9,725	49,606	84,590	50

Columbia River Packers Plan Plant Expansion

Directors of Columbia River Packers Association, Inc., have approved capital expenditures for continued expansion of the company's tuna canning facilities at Astoria and Honolulu, it was announced recently by Ted R. Gamble, chairman.

Part of the expansion program will be a fish solubles concentrating plant at Honolulu to provide maximum utilization of raw material and to supply essential feed supplements for poultry and stock growers in Hawaii. The plant will be in operation by spring.

In addition to announcing a dividend of $1 per share, Mr. Gamble reported the advancement of A. V. Cellars to the office of company secretary and W. N. Siegmund to treasurer. S. B. Lund becomes assistant secretary and E. H. Nelson assistant treasurer.

T. F. Sandoz, company president, reported the company's over-all production of canned fish running 120,000 cases above the previous year, with the prospect that new records will be established in production and sales by the close of the present fiscal year April 30.

The Canadian Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. From the left: **Roger T. Hager, George R. Clark, John M. Buchanan, James C. Cameron.** Recognizable in the rear are **Dr. W. M. Sprules and Dr. A. W. H. Needler,** advisers.

3 Nations Take 2 Long Steps On Abstention and "The Line"

● From the sixth annual meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, concluded in Seattle Nov. 7 after almost a month of meetings, emerged five specific actions, two of them of primary importance:

1. *Agreement that oceanic stocks of herring on the high seas off the coast of Alaska are not now being fully utilized, and should be removed from the list of fisheries from which Japan is obligated to abstain;*

2. *Agreement that interpretation of the intent of the protocol to the North Pacific Treaty—that portion concerned with the Abstention Line—is necessary before the problem of the line can be dealt with realistically, and that the interpretation must be made by the three governments signatory to the treaty.*

● Of secondary relative importance:

3. Reiteration of the 1958 recommendation to the governments that they give consideration to the need for conservation in the area of intermingled continental stocks be given in preparing future fishery regulations;

4. Decision that the King Crab stocks in treaty waters are in condition which makes joint conservation action unnecessary at this time;

5. Approved publication of the scientific reports on abstention, and directed that the reports bearing on the abstention portion of herring should be published immediately.

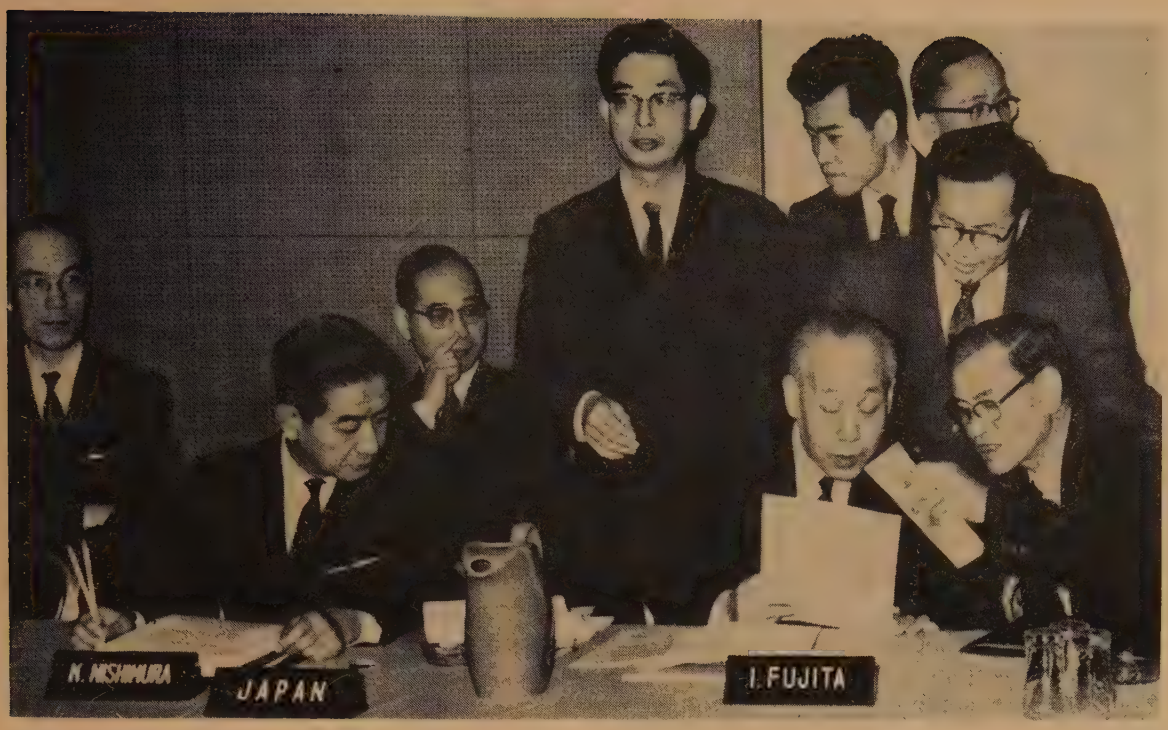
● Actually, the two primary actions of the sixth meeting were the most specific and positive the commission has ever taken.

That dealing with high seas herring stocks involves the first change in the treaty drawn in 1951, and provides specific demonstration of the fact that the commission can and will act on scientific fact intelligently and realistically applied to fisheries in international waters.

In his closing remarks to the commission, Milton E. Brooding, chairman of the American section, put it thus:

"This action is answer to those who deprecate this conservation treaty. It is proof that this convention *works.*" A statement expressing the viewpoint of the Advisory Committee to the American section concludes thus: "By agreeing to removal of oceanic herring from the stocks of fish from which Japan abstains, the United States makes clear its determination that any action of the commission shall be based on scientific findings."

The scientists of the United States and Japan agreed—although by somewhat different processes of fact and reasoning — that the oceanic herring stocks of the high seas off Alaska are not now being utilized to the fullest extent, and that increased fishing effort would produce an increased catch which could be sustained from year to year. As full utilization is a treaty requirement for abstention, removal of herring from the abstained list was virtually mandatory.



Japanese Commissioners are seated at the table, backed by a group of their advisers. **K. Nishamura,** chief of the Japan Fishery Agency, is at the left, with **Iwao Fujita,** Japanese spokesman and chairman, in the middle, and **K. Kobayashi** on the right. Standing behind them is **Dr. Hiroshi Kasahara,** assistant executive secretary.

Other Stocks in Status Quo

● On other abstained stocks there was no agreement.

Japan held that North American salmon and halibut stocks, as well as oceanic herring, failed to qualify for abstention.

The United States and Canada contended otherwise; and Canada apparently acknowledged that the Bristol Bay Red salmon stocks, from fishing which she abstains, continued to qualify.

Canada also contended that her actively fished herring stocks are fully utilized, leaving the possible implication that further study might show underutilization of some northerly herring populations.

Lacking agreement on abstention qualifications of salmon, halibut and Canadian herring, the commission continued these fisheries on the list from which Japan is obligated to abstain.

The Problem of Interpretation

● Early in the meeting it became evident that there was no likelihood of action in the United States' contention that the Abstention Line should be moved west to 170° East Longitude; or even that the present location of the line at 175° West Longitude should be confirmed.

While the United States strongly contended that its research findings of the past year further supported its case for westward movement of the line, this was vigorously denied by Japan, with counter evidence.

Basic, however, in the controversy over the position of the line is the disagreement of the Japanese and United States points of view on just what is the intent of the treaty with respect to the commission's responsibility in this regard.

The controversy is a complicated one, but the two national views can be summarized about thus:

Japan—The treaty charges the commission to establish a line which will "equitably divide" the Asian and North American stocks of salmon of all species in the area of intermigling on a numerical basis without respect to their exploitation. This would be in the vicinity of the present line, or perhaps somewhat further east.

United States — The intent of the treaty is to establish a line which will provide a reasonable degree of pro-

United States Section of the INPFC at the Seattle meeting. At the table, from the left, **John H. Clawson, Milton C. Brooding** and **Arnie J. Suomela.** The fourth member, **Edward W. Allen,** was serving as chairman of the commission. Recognizable in the background, from the left: **A. Owen, John Gharrett, John Smith, Donald McKernan, C. L. Anderson, M. C. James, W. M. Terry, Richard Croker, H. E. Lokken, W. C. Herrington** and **C. E. Atkinson.**

Edward W. Allen, chairman of the INPFC, on the left, with **Roy I. Jackson,** executive secretary, at the opening of one of the commission's plenary sessions.

tection in the area of intermingling for stocks of North American origin, and that this requires a line in the vicinity of 170° East Longitude, where research shows Red salmon of North American origin are found in substantial numbers. It is acknowledged that large numbers of Pink salmon and Chum salmon of Asian origin are found well to the east of the present Abstention Line, but this is a matter of no consequence in division, as they are not subject to exploitation by either the United States or Canada, these nations by law confining their salmon net fishing operations to territorial waters.

● With such fundamental disagreement prevailing, the three nations decided to ask their governments to arrive at an interpretation of the intent of the treaty's protocol, in order that the commission might be guided in applying its scientific researches to the fishery in the area of intermingling of continental stocks.

This interpretation presumably will be sought in the diplomatic and legal departments of the national governments.

Governments Urged to Action

● With any action as to the Abstention Line delayed pending protocol interpretation, the commission reaffirmed its recommendation of 1958, calling upon the governments to give consideration in their fishery regulations to the necessity for conservation in the area of intermingling.

While admittedly the past two seasons have seen reduced fishing pressure on Bristol Bay Red salmon stocks by the Japanese high sea fleet, the United States section did not conceal its feeling that the problem deserved more effective measure than this reiterated recommendation. In his closing remarks, Mr. Brooding of the United States said bluntly:

"This is not enough. The Red salmon of Bristol Bay are subject to two fisheries. Management requires coordination in the interest of conservation. The commission has not seen fit to assume this responsibility, and we are frankly disappointed. Reaffirmation of the resolution directed to our governments is not adequate action in the United States' view.

"The Bristol Bay Red salmon can be exterminated if the Japanese and the United States fisheries are not *both* adequately regulated. This is a matter of great concern to the United States."

Japan's Conservation Attitude Restated

● Japan's attitude with respect to its contribution to conservation appeared to undergo some broadening as the meeting progressed, climaxing in the closing statement of Iwao Fujita, section chairman.

Where earlier in the meeting the Japanese position seemed to be that, in observing the Provisional Line and confining its fishing to waters west of 175° West Longitude, Japan was making the full contribution to conservation to which she was obligated by the preamble of the treaty, Mr. Fujita's remarks seemed to go much further. He said, in substance at least:

"We have made remarkable progress, but many problems remain. While the fact of intermingling is clearly established, we know little of the quan-

American Advisers consult with the U. S. chairman at the INPFC meeting. From the left: **W. C. Herrington,** Department of State; **M. C. Brooding,** U. S. Section chairman; **Milton C. James,** Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission; **W. M. Terry,** U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; **Clarence Pautzke,** Washington Department of Fisheries.

Alaska Representatives on the advisory committee to the U. S. Section of the INPFC, from the left: **John W. Smith,** Metlakatla; **C. L. Anderson,** Juneau; **A. Owen,** Kodiak; **Robert C. Kallenberg,** Dillingham.

tities of fish involved, of seasonal shifting and variations from year to year.

"Interpretation of the intent of the protocol is necessary before we can reach a determination; and also we must conduct further research studies.

"Our observance of the Provisional Line has been faithful. Moreover, we are concerned with conservation in the North Pacific, and we enforce strict and necessary conservation measures upon our operations.

"If there is any feeling that Japan is conducting unrestricted fishing and depletes the salmon of the North Pacific, it is due to a misunderstanding of the facts."

● While the commission, through its Biology and Research Committee found that the Japan and United States King crab "cooperative research is producing excellent results . . . and has not indicated to date that specific recommendations for joint conservation measures with respect to the existing fishery need to be made," some concern was felt as to the possible effect of Bering Sea trawling on the King crab stocks. Thus the commission accepted a recommendation that "if commercial trawling for other species is undertaken on King crab grounds of the eastern Bering Sea in 1960, an attempt should be made to estimate the effect of this fishery on the King crab stocks."

Publication Blockade Under Attack

● Commission policy on publication of its scientific research reports produced some strong opinions during the INPFC's sixth meeting, with Canada and the United States both vigorously contending for publication, with recapture of the commission's control over its research reports which it abdicated at the Vancouver meeting in 1957. At that time control of publication was placed in the hands of three "scientific referees" whose unanimous approval was required before any research report could be published.

In commenting on the action at that time, *Pacific Fisherman* said in its issue for December, 1957:

"In accepting this provision, the commission gave to a single scientist—not even a member of the commission—veto over all the commission's scientific publications."

● Positive action at the sixth meeting was specifically directed toward bringing the scientific reports on abstention problems into publication. These hitherto have had restricted status, quite distinct from scientific reports of research projects.

● As in several previous meetings of the INPFC, the Soviet Union was represented by an observer, Dr. Mikhail N. Mironov, cihef of the Central State Inspection of Protection and Propagation of Fish Resources and Fisheries Regulation Attached to the Council of Ministers of R.S.F.S.R., Moscow. He was accompanied by Orest Sergeevich Timinski, interpreter.

G. R. Clark Chosen Chairman

● Following the commission policy of rotation of officers and meeting places, the seventh annual conference will be held in Vancouver, B. C., beginning Nov. 7, 1960. It will be preceded by two weeks of scientific meetings.

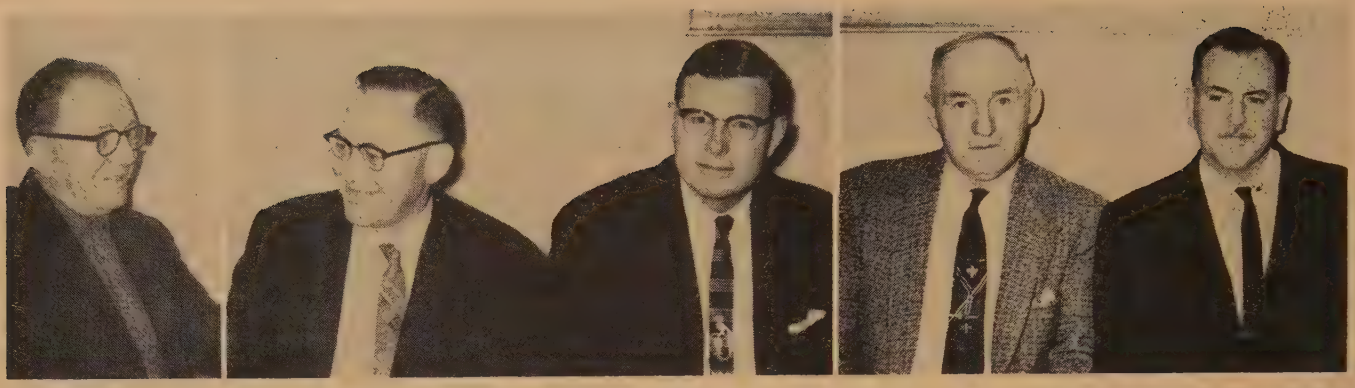
George R. Clark, deputy minister of fisheries for Canada, was elected chairman of the commission for 1960, with Iwao Fujita of Japan vice chairman and Edw. W. Allen, United States, retiring chairman, secretary.

The National Positions— UNITED STATES

● Milton E. Brooding, chairman of the American Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, in November stated the American point of view in an address from which these excerpts appear particularly significant:

"We know that salmon of North American and Asian origin intermingle in a wide area of the North Pacific Ocean. . . . This distribution subjects the Bristol Bay Red salmon to both a Japanese and a United States fishery, and thus creates serious fishing and conservation problems. The United States section feels most strongly that the commission must find a solution to these problems.

"The United States has repeatedly in the past expressed the view that these serious problems can be solved simply, equitably and practically by moving the Provisional Line . . . to a point west of the occurrence of large numbers of Bristol Bay salmon. . . . The solution of the problem may take the form we have proposed, or it may conceivably appear out of consideration of other measures. We hope it will not be long in coming. It seems reasonable that, in the meantime, Japan refrain from intensive fishing in the area of known intermingling."



United States Advisers at the North Pacific commission meeting. From the left: **James Waugh, Lowell Wakefield, Richard S. Croker, George Johansen** and **Milo Moore.**

JAPAN

● Basic position of the Japanese section of the INPFC was stated at the Seattle meeting by Koichiro Kobayashi, from whose address these points are abstracted:

"We the people of our three countries have pledged . . . that the rational utilization and conservation of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean be accomplished through international cooperation.

"It is essential and indispensable to the livelihood of the people of Japan, as well as to our national economy, to ensure the perpetuation of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean on the sustained yield basis, and to maintain a stabilized fishery. . . . We are making untiring efforts for the realization of rational utilization and conservation of the fishery resources.

"The International North Pacific Fisheries Convention provides that the conservation of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean should be accomplished on the basis of adequate scientific evidence obtained by joint investigations. . . . While remarkable progress has been made, . . . it is admitted by the scientists of all three countries that there still remain many important problems to be solved.

"We should continue to devote ourselves to . . . the scientific investigations required with the purpose of accomplishing rational utilization and conservation of the fishery resources on the basis of scientific evidence which will be convincing and satisfactory to all three countries."

CANADA

● Canada's position on problems of the North Pacific Fisheries is stated in part in these excerpts from the address of George R. Clark, deputy minister of fisheries, and chairman of the Canadian section, at the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission meeting in Seattle:

"In the Canadian view there must be restrictions imposed on the nationals of the three countries to ensure that there will always be continued supplies of the valuable salmon resource. Moreover, that there must be some waiver of the right to free fishing. The Canadian view on these important considerations is unchanged.

"The Government of Canada has imposed restrictions in the form of fishery regulations on its nationals in order to safeguard the valuable fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean. . . . Unrestricted fishing on the high seas or in the coastal areas could quickly nullify these efforts to develop and expand the fishery resources."

"It is the firm belief of the Canadian Section that the stocks for which Canada has submitted abstention reports meet the provisions of the convention. We are convinced of the soundness of our cases and would welcome the release of the Canadian reports to the public generally and particularly to the world's fisheries scientists.

"The Commission should act on . . . publication by the commission of scientific papers reporting the results obtained to date from the coordinated research program.

"The commission should review its current research program with a view to determining which studies are most productive, and what additional studies are indicated.

"We believe that urgent and serious consideration should be given to the conservation measures necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the primary responsibilities of the commission."

Participants in the sixth meeting of the INPFC included:

For CANADA —

Commissioners — George R. Clark, John M. Buchanan, James C. Cameron, Roger T. Hager.

Advisors and Experts — A. W. H. Needler, W. M. Sprules, J. L. Kask, Ferris Neave, M. P. Shepard, K. S. Ketchen, W. E. Ricker, L. Margolis, J. P. Tully, R. E. Foerster, F. H. C. Taylor, J. I. Manzer, A. J. Dodimead, T. H. Bilton, F. C. Withler, A. J. Whitmore, J. C. Stevenson, H. Godfrey, C E. Chatillon.

For JAPAN —

Commissioners—Iwao Fujita, Kenjiro Nishimura, Koichiro Kobayashi.

Advisors and Experts—Y. Takeno, M. Tanabe, K. Arita, K. Kawakami, T. Chaki, C. Yamada, T. Isogai, H. Aikawa, Y. Fukuda, T. Matsushita, S. Tanaka, T. Ishida, M. Fujinaga, K. Taguchi.

For UNITED STATES —

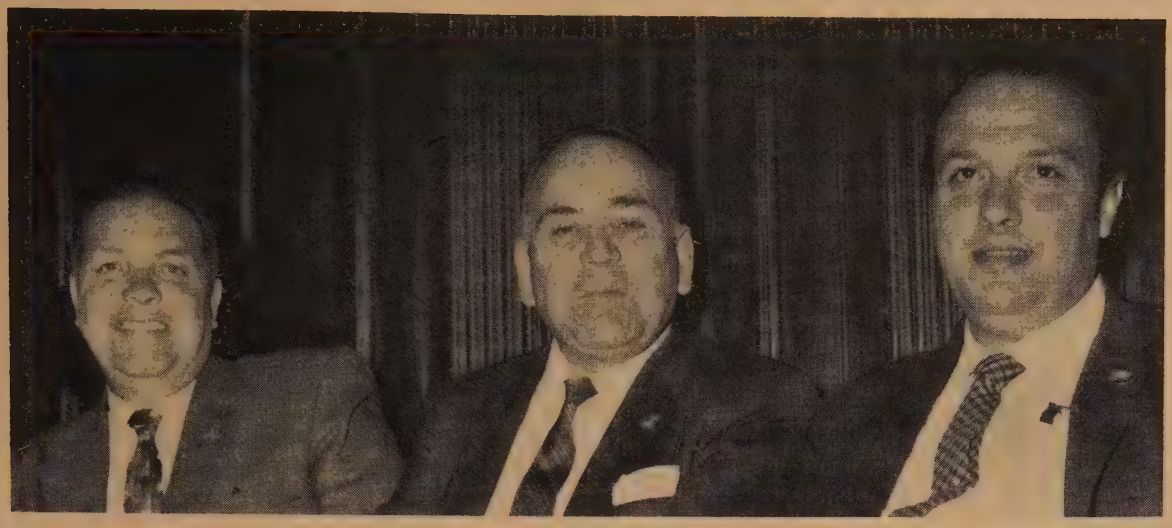
Commissioners—Edward W. Allen, Milton E. Brooding, John H. Clawson, Arnie J. Suomela.

Advisors—C. E. Atkinson, D. Chapman, R. A. Fredin, W. C. Herrington, D. P. Loker, J. L. McHugh, D. L. McKernan, W. F. Royce, R. J. Tepper, W. M. Terry, W. F. Thompson, W. G. VanCampen.

Advisory Committee—C. L. Anderson, W. C. Arnold, R. S. Croker, A. M. Day, DeWitt Gilbert, W. Kirkness (alternate), M. C. James, G. Johansen, R. C. Kallenberg, H. E. Lokken, M. Moore, A. Owen, C. Pautzke (alternate), J. W. Smith, L. Wakefield, J. Waugh.

Experts—R. Anas, R. L. Burgner, C. J. Burner, F. C. Cleaver, C. J. DiConstanzo, R. Duncan, F. Favorite, F. Fukuhara, J. T. Gharrett, M. G. Hanavan, G. Harry, A. C. Hartt, S. J. Hutchinson, B. F. Jones, J. LaLanne, R. L. Lander, T. S. W. Koo, O. A. Mathisen, T. Miyahara, K. H. Mosher, S. Murai, A. E. Peterson, G. J. Ridgway, R. P. Silliman, D. D. Worlund.

Article No. 7, Latin America Series



Guatemalan government officials responsible for economic development, including the fisheries: Center, Lcdo. Eduardo Rodriguez, Minister of Economy; left, Dr. Arturo Classon, Under-Secretary of Economy; right: Lcdo. Luis Melgar, Co-Ordinating Counselor of the Ministry of Economy.

GUATEMALA — A Coming Factor In the Pacific Fisheries Economy?

• The Republic of Guatemala, largest and most populous of the six Central American countries, lies just south of Mexico and possesses shore lines on both the Paciifc Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. On the Pacific side the Guatemalan shore is a shade over 150 miles long, but there is no deep-water harbor. On the Caribbean side, the shore line is about 50 miles, but there is the good deep-water harbor of Puerto Barrios, which now handles the bulk of the trade between Guatemala and the U. S.

Enough shrimp has been caught in Guatemala waters to make it reasonably certain that the Republic possesses a multi-million-dollar natural resource in her shrimp population alone, not counting tuna or other varieties of fish that may populate her offshore waters.

Up until recently, most of the shrimp caught off Guatemala has been taken by vessels flying foreign flags.

About two years ago, however, the Compania Pesquera Guatemalteca, Ltda. (Copesgua) was organized under the leadership of a public-spirited Guatemalan named Edmundo Brol, and a national fishing industry seems to be getting a sound, though slow, start.

Government Encouragement

• Copesgua, at the last count, had 13 shrimp trawlers operating on the Caribbean side and only two on the Pacific. The bottleneck on the Pacific is definitely unloading facilities. The shrimp potential on the Eastern shore is generally admitted to be much less than that on the Pacific; but there is a good part on the Caribbean side. On the Pacific it doesn't do much good to catch a lot of shrimp if you have no adequate place to unload them.

The two principal ports on the Pacific side are San Jose and Champerico. San Jose always did, and still does, handle considerable quantities of passenger and freight traffic, all lightered in and out between the anchored vessels and a short shallow-water pier. Champerico's harbor is even less adequate to handle ocean freight.

There is, however, one powerful and encouraging factor in the situation, and that is the present Government of Guatemala.

Apparently the administration headed by President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes is seriously trying to promote national industries, including the fisheries. There is in effect an omnibus Law for Industrial Development, under which companies whose activities are judged for the good of the Guatemalan economy, may bring in, duty free, equipment to run their businesses.

Mostly under this law, Copesgua has so far brought in equipment to build a modern US-designed freezing and ice-making plant which now operates at Champerico. This plant is equipped with Frick and General Motors machinery, and produces ten tons a day of ice, plus providing freezing facilities.

Steel Shrimp Fleet

• Copesgua has also imported its vessels. Those working the Pacific shores are steel boats, 50 ft. in length, using dragnets, mostly of Marlon synthetic webbing. The Caribbean fleet is not uniform in type, consisting of vessels of various sizes ranging up to 80 ft. long, all equipped for ice refrigeration, fishing overnight. These vessels catch many varieties of fish as well as shrimps.

To try to prevent the Law for In-

dustrial Development from becoming a racket for genteel smuggling of all kinds of merchandise, the Government requires separate application to be made for each shipment to be brought in duty-free, and keeps careful records of equipment so received.

Duty-free equipment must measure up to the standards set by the statute, which requires that all industrial equipment be intended and used for the benefit of the Guatemalan people. In each permit granted Copesgua for importing fishing equipment it is reiterated that the purpose of the importation is to raise the nutritional standards of the people by bringing about lower prices which up to this time, it says, have been prohibitive.

Actually, friends of Copesgua say that Sr. Brol, who is a second-generation Guatemalan of Swiss origin, and an enthusiastic sport fisherman himself, goes further than the requirements of the law, and actually sells fish at a loss to get his industry started. The fishing company, it should be said, is not the only enterprise in which the Brol family is interested. Affiliated firms are also in coffee-buying and other profitable commercial ventures.

There are other companies which profess an interest in the Guatemalan fisheries, but Government records show that Copesgua is the only firm that has recently been seriously active in actually catching and selling fish.

A Growing Industry

● The Guatemalan fisheries industry are so young that records go no further back than the beginning of 1958, nor are they truly complete for the period covered. But from available figures it can be fairly accurately estimated that in 1958 the industry:

Produced approximately 90,000 lbs. of shrimp;

Produced approximately 27,000 lbs. of miscellaneous fresh fish.

Fresh fish sold for an average of 16 cents a lb., ranging from 11 cents to 23 cents.

The industry employed, as wage-earning employees, somewhere around 100 persons, not counting many more individual fishermen working for themselves, or working part time as fishermen.

Exported 31,000 lbs. of shrimp to the U. S. in 1958, as against no record imports in 1957 (U. S. Fish & Wildlife statistics, this item only).

The amount in dollar wages paid to workers in the fishing industry is certainly modest—somewhere around $5000 for the year 1958 — but this information has to be understood in its true meaning. First, the $5000, though small, represents an increase of about 3000% from January to December. Second, the worth of a worker in rural Guatemala is a good deal greater than his dollar wages would indicate, as most workers in the rural areas have little homesteads on which they produce much of what they consume; therefore their dollar wages are gravy to a much greater extent than those of a city worker.

Fisheries Naval Auxiliary?

● It happens that the present Guatemalan administration, in its efforts to build up not only the material prosperity of the country but its world prestige as well, is interested in forming an adequate coast guard and a merchant marine.

Guatemala some time ago purchased the only ocean-going merchant vessel ever owned by a Central American nation, and is using the ship not only to haul freight between Guatemala and Europe, but to train Guatemalan seamen and officers.

If the connection between a prosperous fishing industry and an adequate coast guard is not already apparent to the administration, it probably soon will be, and this may be one more good reason for the Government to favor any enterprise that tends to build up a sound fishing industry and coast-wise fishing fleet.

Unfortunately, at the time of this reporter's visit to Guatemala this year, the shrimp fishery on the Pacific side had brought about bad feeling between Guatemalans and their northern neighbors, the Mexicans.

An incident in which Guatemalan planes fired on Mexican shrimp boats which were said to be poaching in Guatemalan waters has led to a break in diplomatic relations between the neighbor nations, and popular feeling in Guatemala had been stirred to the point where movie theaters were cancelling showings of Mexican movies. In Government circles, however, the view seemed to be that the controversy could be settled in a friendly way. Both nations have much to gain from co-operating in using each other's facilities and resources to develop a sound and prosperous fisheries industry.

ARTICLE No. 8 in our Latin-American Series—"PERU'S BOOMING BOAT YARDS" — will appear in January Number of this journal, concluding the present series.

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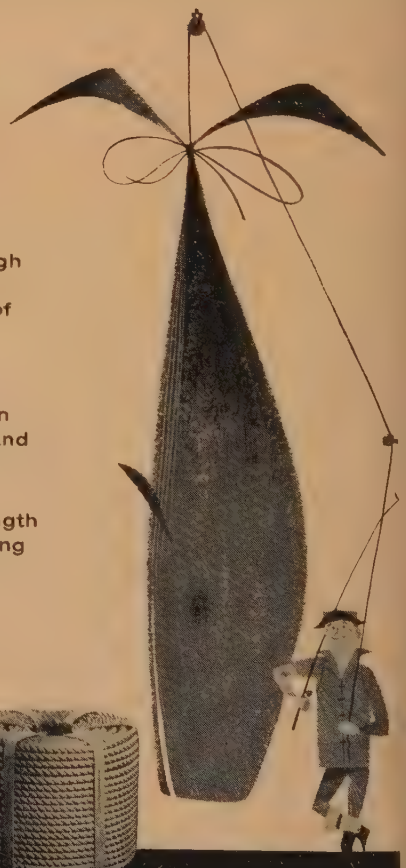

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A Canner Takes a Long Look at

Today's Changing Times In the Salmon Industry

This thoughtful examination of the present and its problems for the salmon industry is the address of A. W. Brindle, retiring president of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, at its 46th annual convention in Seattle Nov. 10.

Mr. Brindle, who was concluding two years as president of the association, is president of the Wards Cove Packing Co., one of the larger Alaska salmon canning enterprises.

● Almost a half a century ago the Association of Pacific Fisheries was first founded by a hardy group who pioneered new fishing areas. As you go back over the history of the association you find they had problems and changing conditions as we have today. The association was founded so men could pool their knowledge and experience to their mutual benefit. They soon learned that united they stood, and divided they fell. This is as true today as it was then.

The thought has often occurred to me that there is no such thing as "normal" times in the present. "Normal" times and conditions are always sometime in the past. Certainly in our industry these present times are not normal. During the last year we have had changes that have been so far-reaching that the results cannot even be evaluated at this time. The rules and conditions of the salmon fishing and packing we have known in the past will probably be so radically changed in the future that a complete reappraisal of our industry and our methods will have to be made. Those who are able to adjust to these new conditions will survive, but those who are not will fall by the way. It is only human to wish to carry on as one has in the past. That has never been possible in this world, and is less possible today. It is not possible for management in other industries to carry on as they have before, and it certainly is not possible for us in our industry. The individuals in an industry who love their work are the ones that make an industry great; but the mere fact that you enjoy your work is not enough. To have a successful industry and a successful economy there must be rewards for diligence and hard work by way of profit. Without profit compensation, no business or industry can long survive. It can but wither and die.

The Gavel Passes as **A. W. Brindle,** for two years president of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, surrenders his responsibilities to the new president, **Aubin Barthold,** on the right. **Herald O'Neill,** executive secretary, is on the left.

In the salmon industry there are many phases. Each is important to the whole, and no one phase can be overlooked or neglected and another phase given priority over all others. I do not profess to be an authority on other industries, but I do feel after a life time of fishing and packing that I see a danger approaching our industry. There is too much emphasis being placed on the catching of raw product, and not enough thought being given to the final phase of our business. After all, unless our product is accepted by the consumer, the housewife who makes the selection, we shall not long survive. Under today's intense competition for the consumer's food dollar, with new and improved food products coming on the market every day, it is no longer enough to jam a pound of salmon in the can and put a label on it. The salmon must be placed in the can in the very best method possible and must be of the finest quality. There are too many competing items that are quality conscious. We cannot build well by fooling our consumer. In the military young officers are taught that the most expensive operation is a rear guard action. They are not attempting to win. They are attempting to minimize their losses. In the commercial world the most expensive operation is to attempt to recapture lost markets. Whether it is a rear guard action by an Army or the attempt to recapture lost markets, the chances of failure in either are much greater than the chances of success.

Each operator, whether he be an owner or a manager, is charged to leave no stone unturned to furnish the consumer with the best possible prod-

Soviet Observer at the INPFC meeting was **Dr. Mikhail N. Mironov,** right. He is pictured here with his interpreter, **Orest Sergeevich Timinski.**

uct. This responsibility extends also to those who make the regulations, the rules and laws under which we operate in regard to the catching of the fish. Unless those who determine the regulations under which the salmon is taken give consideration to every phase of the salmon packing business, and do not allow themselves to become engrossed in any one phase or any one group, those of us who are charged with the responsibility of putting up and marketing a quality product can only fail. I have always firmly believed that one of the greatest resources that God has given man has been the salmon runs, but it is up to man to so conduct himself that this resource can be harvested and perpetuated on a basis that everybody will benefit from those who first take the fish to those who purchase and consume the product. This can never be accomplished unless there is coordination and cooperation between the packers, the fishermen and—probably the most important — governmental regulatory power.

I sincerely hope and pray that this end will be accomplished.

Soviet Union is Worried; But is it Interested?

● The Soviet Union is gravely worried about the condition of the salmon stocks on its Pacific Coast. This was plain to participants in the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission meeting who were privileged at Seattle in November to hear a discussion by Dr. Mikhail N. Mironov, observer for the U.S.S.R. at the meeting.

Dr. Mironov is chief of the Central State Inspection of Protection and Propagation of Fish Resources and Fisheries Regulation, attached to the Council of Ministers of R.S.F.S.R., Moscow. He was accompanied by Orest Timinski, interpreter.

Expressing the worry of the Soviet Union over the condition of its salmon resource, he submitted figures showing the catch of the U.S.S.R. in salmon of all species in recent years. These data in metric tons (2,200 lbs.) were:

1955	172,400
1956	160,000
1957	150,000
1958	73,000

Figures for 1959 are not yet available, but Dr. Mironov said they were certain to be very disappointing.

Face-to-face with the decline of its salmon resource, the Soviet Union is confining exploitation of the salmon to inshore waters, forbidding fishing on the high seas adjacent to its coast. Further, Dr. Mironov explained, the amount of gear operated and the catch taken are closely restricted. Spawning areas are carefully protected and artificial propagation is actively pursued, with 32 hatcheries now operating and 38 more programmed within the next seven years. At present hatcheries are propagating Pinks and Chums only, but Reds and Silvers will be included when the new stations are brought into activity.

● Dr. Mironov said frankly, however, that the program of regulation and propagation had not produced stability and sustained yield for the resource, and he said:

"All countries concerned with this resource should intensify their efforts to achieve this necessary end. The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission has a stern task, in which we wish you every success."

In another part of his talk, Dr. Mironov said: "Pacific salmon problems are vitally important to the U.S.S.R., as well as to the nations party to this convention. We grapple with it in two areas, through the Soviet-Japan treaty and through the tripartite North Pacific convention. Mutual exchange of scientific information between our researchers is highly desirable; and acquaintance with desirable methods is aided by exchanges of delegations."

● These statements are as close as Dr. Mironov came to commenting on a question frequently asked in the lobby during the INPFC meeting: "Is the Soviet Union interested in adhering to the INPFC or other conservation of broad scope?"

Considered opinion of those in best position to be informed was "No"; but some felt the Soviet would welcome an arrangement for interchange of scientific information, as Dr. Mironov hinted.

Stanley Burke, Canadian Industrialist, Passes

Stanley Burke, former president of British Columbia Packers, died recently in Vancouver, B. C., aged 70.

Mr. Burke was a director of the fish packing company at the time of his death. "He was with B. C. Packers in the early, tough days and had constructive ideas and imagination in the fish business," commented H. R. MacMillan, long-time president and chairman of the board, who is now a director.

Carl Carlson, Nefco's Orca Superintendent, Dies

Carl Carlson, superintendent of the Orca cannery of the New England Fish Co. near Cordova, died of a heart attack in Seattle November 2 at the age of 49. Mr. Carlson had served the New England company for 20 years, all in the Cordova district.

He is survived by his widow and two sons.

PACIFIC FISHERMAN'S NEWS
DECEMBER 1959

Bering Sea Protective Actions Urged on U.S.

● Two-fold action to protect the United States position in eastern Bering Sea was recommended in November by the Advisory Committee to the American Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.

Recognizing that its proposals fell outside the U. S. Section's responsibility, the Advisory Committee moved because of its concern over the possible deterioration of the American position in Bering Sea as result of the enormous operations which Japan and the Soviet Union mounted there in 1959.

The advisory recommendations were:

1. That effective surveillance of fishing operations of other nations in eastern Bering Sea be maintained by the federal agencies, using such vessels, aircraft and observers as would give best information as to the extent and character of fishing activities.

2. That United States fishing in eastern Bering Sea should be encouraged and subsidized if necessary in order to provide research data and to maintain the historic position of American fishing there in the face of exploitation by the Soviet Union and Japan.

Whence Comes Japanese Halibut?

● There can be little doubt but that the Advisory Committee reflected the growing anxiety in the American fishing industry lest the massive trawling activities of Russia and Japan in the eastern Bering might prove destructive of the King crab population, as well as halibut stocks of North American origin—*in which Canada has equal concern with the United States.*

Offering by Japan of frozen halibut in quantities approximating 3,000,000 lbs., far exceeding that nation's known production of this species in any previous year, prompts the halibut industry of the United States and Canada to serious concern, lest the stocks built up under the international treaty between these countries be destroyed.

It is known that Japan is offering frozen halibut for sale in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom—perhaps elsewhere.

In view of the quantities involved and the extent of the offering, the questions as to the origin of the fish are being asked throughout the halibut fleet and trade in North America and the United Kingdom.

During the meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission in Seattle in November one of the Japanese spokesmen was asked as to the origin of the Japanese halibut production. He replied that presumably it came from banks lying northward from Japan; and that the Bering Sea trawling operations of the Japanese were not producing any halibut *of North American origin.*

This phrase is emphasized because under the North Pacific treaty Japan abstains from fishing only those halibut "originating along the coast of North America."

While it is true that Japan abstains from fishing halibut originating along the coast of North America wherever they may be found, it may be that the Japanese position will be that halibut taken by trawling in Bering Sea are not those "originating along the coast of North America."

Monterey Seiners Strike Sardines Close to Home

Early last month and for a number of days previously Monterey's purse seine fleet were finding sardines right in their own back yard, in the Bay, off Carmel, and within just a few miles of the canneries.

Fish were of medium size and for the most part were mixed with Pacific and jack mackerel from 5 to 70%. For this mixed fish the fishermen were getting $40 per ton as compared to $35 per ton for straight sardines. Even bad weather several days didn't stop some fishermen from bringing in fish.

To Nov. 3 the catch processed in Monterey and San Francisco was 8,882 tons as compared to 18,790 tons for the same period in 1958.

Some 213,168 cases were packed in Monterey and San Francisco to Nov. 3, 1959, as compared to about 454,960 cases to the same period last year.

Soviet Fleets Active In Bering Sea and Saury Fishery

● Soviet Russia was continuing operation of her offshore fishing fleets on both sides of the North Pacific and Bering Sea deep into November.

The integrated trawler-freezer operations in eastern Bering Sea adjacent to the North American mainland were known to be continuing under draft well beyond the first of that month; and the Japanese found the Soviet fleet again active in the saury fishery off the coast of Japan and northward.

In the fall of 1958 the Soviet saury fleet created something of a sensation in Japan by entering that fishery in the seas near Japan for the first time. This fall, beginning in October, the intensity of the U.S.S.R. saury operation was stepped-up, and the fleet appeared further south, with four or five large factory vessels of about 10,000 tons each, served by some 30 fishing craft of around 200 tons each.

The Russians were said to be fishing by the Japanese floodlight method, and the Japanese were complaining that the competing vessels were not subject to limitations as to numbers and intensity of lights, as are the Japanese.

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INPFC Herring Action:

Why Was it Taken? What Will it Bring?

● Removal of high seas herring stocks off the coast of Alaska from Japan's obligation to abstain from fishing gives rise to two prime questions:

What are the reasons for this action?
What will it mean?

● Discussing the first:

In the years since herring was included in the list of abstained fisheries when the North Pacific treaty was written in 1951 there has been a definite reduction in activity in the Alaska herring industry.

This has been due in the main to economic conditions: Alaska fishing, operating and transportation costs handicapped Alaska herring products in world competition.

Further, volume of utilization was restricted to a considerable degree by regulatory catch quotas and fishing seasons.

It has been obvious that the oceanic herring resources off Alaska were not being fully utilized, since some of them were not being utilized at all. However, the treaty goes a step further and requires that a stock be abstained only if "more intensive exploitation of the stock will not provide a substantial increase in yield which can be sustained year after year."

American scientists after years of study concluded that their researches indicated further exploitation of the herring stocks off Alaska *would* produce increased sustained yield. Japanese investigators, approaching the question by different means, came to the same conclusion.

Under such circumstances removal of herring from the abstention list appeared mandatory under the convention.

Certainly the American and Canadian cases for continued qualification of the North American stocks of salmon and halibut are greatly strengthened by the firm position taken in the weaker herring case with which they were associated.

● Now for the second question: What will it mean?

Alaska herring fishing at present is pursued almost wholly in territorial waters, which of course are not affected by the release from abstention. Efforts to locate substantial concentrations of herring in oceanic waters off Alaska have not been successful in the past; and there has been no indication that high seas fishing for herring could be profitable there unless supplemented by operations in coastal waters.

However, it is only realistic to expect that the Japanese may conduct experimental fishing operations in Westward ocean areas, perhaps with gillnets, midwater trawls, or newly developed gear.

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NEW IDEAS

Pete Maiorana Pioneers With Purse Rings and Power Block Davit

● Pietro "Pete" Maiorana, Monterey, owner and skipper of the *Diana* for many years, has been one of the leading California purse seiner captains, always ready to try new ideas and to experiment with new fishing gear.

For example, Mr. Maiorana developed the Maiorana purse ring, a patent for which has been applied for and which is manufactured by General Refrigeration Service, Morro Bay. This device is a purse ring with a snap fastener. It is made from hard steel and designed to withstand wear and to have a safe working load of 2,000-lbs. The ring is hot dipped galvanized. The working parts are of stainless steel to prevent corrosion.

With the use of these rings the net handling time has been cut 30%. Under the old way of handling a net, when the net was pursed, as soon as the rings came to the davit, they were tied up and laid on the boat deck with the lead line. The purse line was then pulled out from the rings.

Using the Maiorana purse ring, when the net is pursed up, as soon as the rings come to the davit, immediately the net starts to come up, and one man unsnaps the rings from the purse line, and the lead line stays in the water. The rings are put on racks and when the cable goes through the rings, the net is ready for another set.

"Pete" Maiorana himself against an appropriate background of fishing vessels.

Separate Davit installation for the Puretic power block on **Diana.**

● Mr. Maiorana was the first Monterey purse seiner skipper to install a power block on a specially installed davit. This is a Puretic power block, powered with a hydraulic motor, built by Marine Construction & Design Co., Seattle, and sold through Frank's Fishermen's Supply, Fishermen's Wharf, San Francisco.

With the power block the net can be stacked on the turntable with one continuous pull, instead of with the old way—fleeting in a little at a time, stacking it, and fleeting in some more.

With the special davit, the power block stays at the top and doesn't have to be raised and lowered from the boom point, which is a safety factor.

Also speeding up the work is Mr. Maiorana's nylon purse seine.

Still another improvement and innovation is the specially built Northern Dragger winch, three drum, two drums for the purse line and one for the tow line. This was built by Tacoma Boat Building Co., and sold through Dan Bohne & Son, Fishermen's Wharf, San Francisco. The winch is air controlled, and is much faster than the old-type winch.

● Finally, Mr. Maiorana put in a new main engine and a new auxiliary. The new power plant is a Cat D353, marine diesel engine, 300-hp., fitted with a Cat 4-1 reverse and reduction gear. With this new engine *Diana* has speed of about 10 knots light. The new auxiliary engine is a Petter 6 hp., air cooled. This powers the new Gardner-Denver compressor, the bilge pump, and the generator. These engines were purchased from Peterson Marine Division, Peterson Tractor Co., San Leandro, Calif., and were installed by the Pacific Dry Dock & Repair Co., Oakland.

With all these improvements, Mr.

Maiorana purse rings, snapped off the purse line and racked ready for the next set.

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MV Endeavor, carries crew of 12, stays out as long as 90 days on fishing trips into Mexican waters...goes as far South as Peru. She has capacity for catches of 110 tons of tuna, 150 tons of sardines or mackerel. Auxiliary power for refrigeration is supplied by a Caterpillar engine which also uses RPM DELO Oil.

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Captain Elmer W. Taylor, left, and Robert Bryant, Jr., look over the new Murphy Diesel in the engine room of the Chris-Alan.

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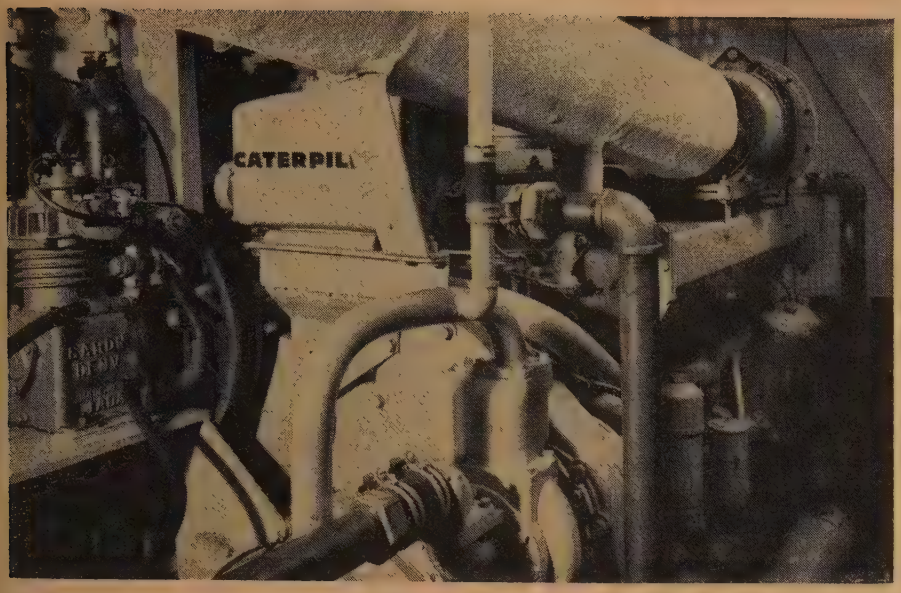

New Diesel installation aboard **Diana,** the Caterpillar diesel flanked on the left by a Gardner-Denver compressor, in its clean-limbed efficiency is typical of "Pete" Maiorana's fishing boat standards.

Maiorana has found that he is now able to get more fishing done with three less men in his crew.

Mr. Mairona has been fishing with *Diana* since she was built by Al Larson Boat Builder, San Pedro, in 1935. Ever since that time, with Mr. Maiorana as skipper, *Diana* has been one of California's top purse seiners.

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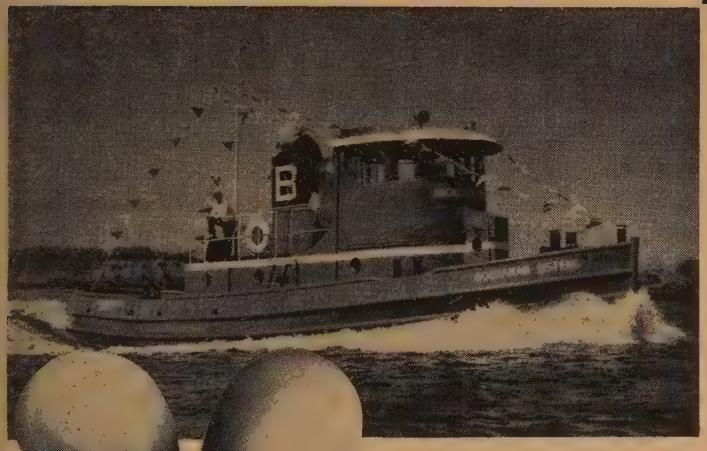
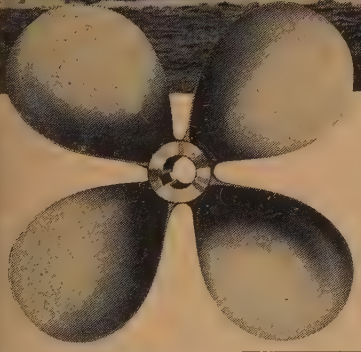


Built by Diesel Shipbuilding Company, this tug is equipped with a 60" x 42" 4-blade Federal wheel.



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Fishermen of 4 Pacific Nations Confer in B.C.

Russians Deny Halibut Intent; High Seas Netting Criticized

● Delegations from Japan and Soviet Russia conferred with representatives of Canadian and U. S. unions in Vancouver, B. C., early in November and discussed various problems relating to the fisheries of the four nations.

The Russians told of their country's long-term program for fisheries development, and Japanese spokesmen emphasized the effects of over-crowding and reduced returns in the areas where they operated.

Hajime Abe, of the All-Japan Fishermen's Council, declared that Japanese fishermen are being squeezed out of areas adjacent to Korea and Kamchatka and that this contraction of fishing space, coupled with an increasing number of fishermen and more efficient gear, is creating a serious situation.

The convention was sponsored by the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, whose secretary, Homer Stevens, said that a somewhat similar problem was facing B. C. fishermen, since the number of licenses issued had increased from 12,008 in 1953 to 14,266 in 1958.

Alexander Ivkin, secretary of the Food Workers Union of Russia, reported that the Soviet intends to increase fish landings from the 1958 level of 2,900,000 metric tons to 4,600,000 metric tons, or 60%, during the period of its seven-year plan ending in 1965.

Expansion of offshore fisheries operations in the Atlantic, Pacific and Antarctic, accompanied by a radical modernization of vessels and gear, are expected to provide greater catches, said Mr. Ivkin. In recent years the number of Russian fishing vessels has quadrupled, he said, and a net increase of 8% is called for in the seven-year plan, after scrapping older types, and a further 75% increase in engine power. Trawl fishing for saury, sardines, sole, cod and pollock are the main fisheries designated for growth.

Mr. Ivkin reported that the type of new vessel being introduced by Russia is a refrigerated craft that permits processing into fillets, canning and reduction of offal into meal and oil to be performed by automatic lines on board. Answering an inquiry by Chris Christiensen, representing the Fishermen's Union of Petersburg, Alaska, Mr. Ivkin sai dthe Soviet trawlers operating in the Bering Sea were not fishing for halibut and that development of a halibut fishery by the Russians was not contemplated. Nor was an increase in the Pacific salmon catch planned. Less than 20% of the Russian salmon catch is canned, according to the Russian delegate.

A. J. Whitmore, director of fisheries for the Pacific area, described the fisheries department's regulatory procedure.

Canadian, American and Russian delegations criticized mid-Pacific salmon fishing by Japanese. Mr. Ivkin said this had been responsible for decline in catches off Siberia, and Denton Moore, one of the U. S. delegates, said Alaska's fisheries had suffered for the same reason.

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Golden Mist, right, heavy laden with the first sea water chilled trawl trip to be landed at Seattle, a trip which may pioneer a sweeping change in the Puget Sound fishing fleet.

Sea Water Chilling Tested By North Pacific Trawlers

● Seawater chilling was introduced in the Puget Sound trawl fishery in mid-November by the refrigerated tender-trawler *Snow Mist* of Whiz Fish Products Co.

With Capt. Sig Aarvik, one of the highliners of Pacific trawling, in command the *Snow Mist* landed a capacity cargo of bottom fish in what appeared to be remarkably fine condition.

As the fish were processed in the Whiz-Eardley plant they yielded fillets which experts rated as exceptionally fine, with a freshness of appearance and odor rated remarkably good.

The fish underwent considerable bleaching in the color of the skin, but this tendency did not carry through into the flesh in any way whatsoever. The bleaching was particularly marked in the case of red rockfish and ocean perch.

● The fish were carried in four compartments in the hold, but Capt. Aarvik believes it will prove desirable to partition these further in order that the fish can be sorted at sea; and also to minimize the effect of cargo and water shifting on stability of the vessel.

Capt. Aarvik reported that the use of chilled brine materially reduced the labor of stowing the catch.

On succeeding trips of the vessel W. C. Eardley, manager of Whiz-Eardley, planned to experiment with the use of Acronize in the refrigerated sea water.

● It should not be understood that the *Golden Mist* initiated the use of sea water chilling throughout the North Pacific trawl industry. For some time the *Western,* owned by Paul Autio, and commanded by Phil Pinkstaff has been using this method for the protection of the trawl catches she delivers to Astoria.

Mr. Autio uses Acronize in the refrigerated sea water as an auxiliary protection for his catch. The deliveries of the *Western* are said to be esteemed by the Columbia River buyers for fillet purposes.

● Another Columbia River trawler, the big *New Hope,* owned by George Moskovita, has recently been equipped with sea water chilling. During her first season she operated on cannery tender charter in Alaska, but upon her return to Astoria in the fall shipped trawl gear and is now operating in that trade.

The vessel was also newly equipped with a 290 horsepower Caterpillar diesel. Following her first trips to sea in trawling duty with her sea water chilling, decision was reached to partition the hold further in order to control any tendency toward instability as result of the movement of the catch and the refrigerated sea water which protects it.

Master and Manager, Capt. Sig Aardal, left, skipper of the **Golden Mist,** and W. C. Eardley, manager of Whiz-Eardley Fisheries, which handled the fish. It was Mr. Eardley's interest and encouragement in the early Thirties which provided a real market for trawl fish at Seattle and contributed immeasurably to the rise of the trawling industry.

Fishing Football Coach Joins PMS Sales Staff

A football coach turned fisherman has been named to a sales position in the fisheries division of Pacific Marine Supply Co. He is Roy Hagen, former football coach at Auburn high school, who replaces Bill Lagerquist, recently transferred to the firm's inside sales staff.

Mr. Hagen was fsihing with Steve Zitkovich on the *Roughrider* in the 1959 season, after he had resigned his coaching job.

The new PMS salesman is a graduate of Pacific Lutheran college where he played football with Jerry Jurkovich, another Pacific Marine Supply Company salesman.

Mr. Hagen is married and resides in Auburn with his wife and two children.

ACRONIZE PUTS YOU IN COMMAND

This food grade antibiotic keeps fish fresh; lets you return to port with a full hold and command top prices for the entire catch.

What is Acronize?

ACRONIZE® is an antibiotic made by American Cyanamid Company especially for food processing. It is the food grade of Chlortetracycline, the broad-spectrum antibiotic with proven ability to retard the multiplication of bacteria that cause fish spoilage.

Now, it has received government clearance for use on fresh-caught whole, headed, and gutted fish; shucked scallops; and unpeeled shrimp.

How Acronize works

Fish are attacked by bacteria which grow, multiply, and soon cause souring, sliming, and eventually complete spoilage.

ACRONIZE slows down reproduction of bacteria. Freshness is maintained for much longer periods. Tests on a wide range of species prove ACRONIZE keeps fish fresh and firm 50 to 100% longer.

How to use Acronize

Because ACRONIZE does *not* eliminate refrigeration, but enormously increases its efficiency, it is incorporated *in the ice.* At sea, standard icing procedure is followed.

ACRONIZE is *not* a substitute for proper sanitation. On the contrary, proper sanitation, refrigeration, and ACRONIZE work together to *keep* that fresh caught flavor.

What Acronize can mean to you

Properly protected with ACRONIZE, fish caught early in the trip can be sold at the same top prices as those caught just before returning to port.

For more information, see your ice supplier, or write: American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, New York.

®ACRONIZE is a registered trademark for American Cyanamid Company's chlortetracycline.

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LINES and LEADERS

Barr Marine Products Offer Two Diesels for Fishermen

Barr Marine Products Co. announces the availability of two new diesel engines suitable for use in fishing and other commercial boats up to 60 feet in length.

Both engines utilize the basic Ford Motor Company diesel block with all the necessary marine adaptations installed by Barr at the factory.

The 6-cylinder model develops 100 hp. at 2250 rpm. from its 330 cu. in. displacement and 3.94" bore x 4.52" stroke. It weighs 1200 lbs. complete with reduction gear.

The 4-cylinder model has the same bore and stroke with 220 cu. in. displacement and develops 60 hp. at 2250 rpm. It weighs 800 lbs. complete with reduction gear.

Both models come complete with heat exchanger cooling system, fresh water cooled exhaust manifold, fresh water and sea water pumps, a wide selection of hydraulic and manual reverse and reduction gears and front-mounted power take-offs.

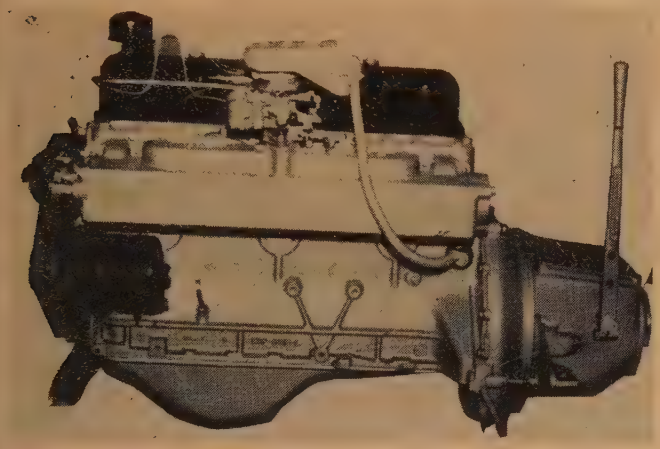
Further details may be obtained from: Barr Marine Products Co., Diesel Division, 2700 E. Castor Avenue, Philadelphia 34, Pennsylvania.

Continental Can To Double Corrugated Capacity in Los Angeles

Continental Can Company will double the capacity of its Los Angeles corrugated box plant next year when it completes the installation of equipment at a new location it has leased, Peter P. Wojtul, vice president of the Fibre Drum and Corrugated Box Division, announced.

The new corrugated plant has an area of 213,000 square feet.

Continental and its predecessor, Robert Gair Company, which merged with it in 1956, have operated a corrugated box plant in Los Angeles since 1954. The company has other Los Angeles plants which manufacture bottle caps, paper containers, cans, boxboard and folding cartons.



Barr Diesel conversion of 1960 Ford diesel 6-cyl., fitted for fishing boat marine use and Capitol reverse gear.

New Chrysler Agency

Adolph Boicelli, Boicelli & Boss, and Tom Mercurio, Mercury Marine Electric, Fishermen's wharf, San Francisco, have formed a new firm, Boicelli & Mercury, and have been appointed a Chrysler Marine Engine Center for northern California.

Boicelli has been in the engine sales and repair business for many years, and has been a Chrysler dealer for some time. Mercurio has long had a marine electronics shops at Fishermen's Wharf, where Boicelli & Boss are located. The firm is building a new showroom on the corner of Jefferson and Jones street at Fishermen's Wharf. Beside the Chrysler line of engines for which they have a complete stock of parts, they will sell Pearce-Simpson marine radio telephones, and Bendix automatic pilots.

Anderson-O'Brien Moves Service

Anderson-O'Brien Co., distributors of General Motors diesel engines and other lines in the Los Angeles Harbor district, have moved their service establishment to a new San Pedro location, 15th and Center Sts.

The move was forced, Gordon Blahnik, manager of marine sales, said, by a shortage of space. The new plant will add about 7000 square feet. Salesroom and parts sales will remain at the existing location, 1400 S. Harbor Blvd., San Pedro.

Anderson-O'Brien handles industrial as well as marine sales of General Motors diesels.

A. J. "Al" Sehorn has been appointed sales manager, heavy duty marine paint department, International Paint Co. (Cal.), Inc., South San Francisco, according to an announcement by Jack Carambat Jr., vice-president. Sehorn is well known in the West Coast shipping industry, having served for some time as director of industrial relations for the States Steamship Co.

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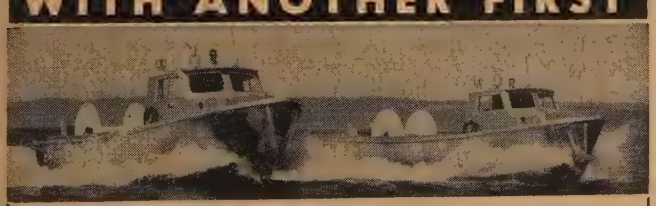

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SELL OR TRADE—85 ft. Northern Halibut Schooner, 50 refrigerated tons, radio, autopilot, D. F. fathometer, rigged for albacore. Easily converted for dragger. Hauling potential. N. Wike, 1468 Bay View Ave., Wilmington, California. TErminal 5-4373.

Bait boat "TROJAN" 55'—15.5', Refrig. 35 tons tuna, 13000 Cat main, 2 cyl. GM aux., 3100 gal fuel, RDF, Aphelco trans., 600F. recording fathometer, pilot, completely equipped—Skiffs, nets, sextant, tools, welding and fishing gear etc. This boat and machinery is in good condition—ready to go. $34000 by owner Scott Haselton, 4634 Orchard Ave., San Diego 7, Calif.

FOR SALE — Caterpillar D.-13000 Diesel Engine—with water-cooled manifold. GMC two-cylinder (71) Diesel engine. GMC two-cylinder Arcwelder. 24-32-110 A.C. 7½ kw generators. A. H. Merritt, Box 862, Wilmington, Calif.

FISHING BOATS — Many now moored at Moss Landing Harbor ready for inspection: Monterey Clippers, Salmon Trollers, Refrig. Northern Albacore Trollers, Draggers, Seiners and other types. From $1,000 to $75,000. DON WOODWARD BROKERAGE, at Standard Oil Dock & Marine Store. Tel., Castroville NEwton 3-2620; Box 45-A, Moss Landing, California.

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85' RFG. Seiner, 250 hp. $33,000.00
Many other commercial, fish and work boats of all types and sizes. Contacts in leading Pacific Coast ports. FRANK SIMON ASSOCIATES, 105 West "C" Street, Wilmington, California. Phone: TErminal 5-3101.

For Sale: "Jan", 36'x11'x4½' transom stern cockpit troller, built 1948. Heavy construction. 50 watt radio, D.F., Pilot, Auxiliary, 6½ ton refrigerated, Chrysler Crown, sleeps 3. Galley on deck, head, topside controls. This boat one man operated averaged 32 tons Albacore yearly for 10 years. Excellent condition. $6,259. Ed Deringer, 171 W. 223rd St., Torrance, Calif. TE 5-6044.

Selling combination gillnetter-troller, Rickey Lee, 10-ton documented, length 35 ft, 4'9" draft, 145 hp Norberg, comfortable quarters, radiotelephone, fathometer, stabilizers, power reel, one set gear, skiff. See at Port of Tacoma. Chuck Ranlett, 4010 South A St., GR 2-2315, Tacoma.

FOR SALE: Boat Lyda B II. 56' x 14', 30 ton capacity, fully equipped. Tuna and Salmon Gear, Bait tanks and Well's Diesel Electric. O. Nish, 4070 Burckhalter Ave., Oakland 5, Calif. NEptune 8-2249.

FOR SALE: Boatways and repair yard on Humboldt Bay. TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN VOLUME in 1959. Deep water frontage with 4 acres of land. Consists of 3 ways, carpenter and machine shop fully equipped. Also 2-bedroom home. **Price $125,000** with 29% down. Should pay off full investment in four years. TOM HODGE REALTY, 515 J St., Eureka, Calif. HI 3-2452.

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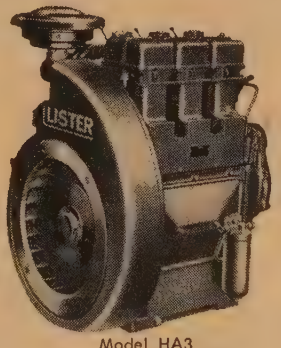

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Linen Thread Strengthens Calif. Sales Set-Up

California fisheries are expected to benefit from a move by The Linen Thread Co., Inc., designed to strengthen its sales organization in that state and to promote increased use by fishermen of its many services as a designer and manufacturer of commercial fish netting and allied products.

According to David L. Malcolm, Jr., vice president and general manager, sales of the company's commercial fishing products are to go on a selective distribution basis in California through the following companies:

Cincotta Bros., San Francisco and Monterey.
A. D'Acquisto & Son, Monterey.
Marine Hardware Co., Inc., San Pedro and Terminal Island.
Nuttal-Styris Co., San Diego.
San Diego Marine Hardware, Inc., San Diego.
Seaside Supply Stores, Inc., San Pedro, California.

The Linen Thread Co., Inc., is an integrated netting manufacturer, with direct control of quality from raw materials to finished product. Through its distributors, it offers a complete factory service for treating, and for netting of every type.

Linen Thread products include such famous netting brands as Gold Medal, Barbour's, Pauls and Adams Best. It also manufactures Nyak Netting and Seine Twine, Knox's Knotless Nylon Netting, and Netset Preservative. The company developed and is the exclusive American sales agent for Arkon Plastic Floats.

Aeroquip Presents New Burbank, Calif., Plant

The Western Division of Aeroquip Corp. last month opened what amounts to a new plant, enlarged and reorganized from the exsiting establishment in Burbank, Calif.

Enlargements brought the total plant space to 84,000 sq. ft., an increase of nearly 30% from the former space. The number of employees, an announcement said, has increased to 335 from 224 in 1956. Aeroquip manufactures all kinds of industrial hose and fittings, and its products are widely used in fishing vessels and work boats of all kinds.

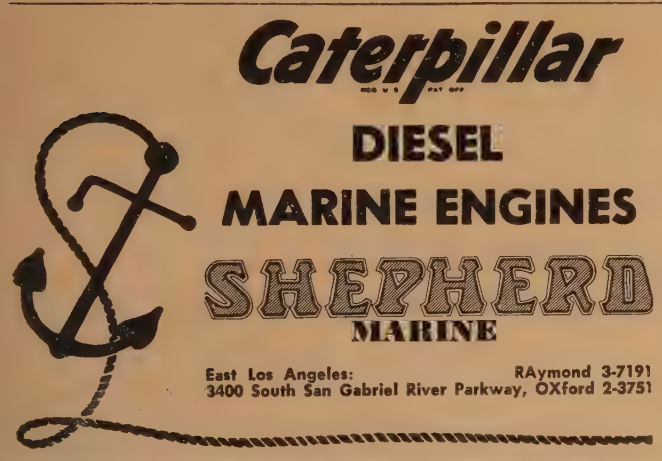
The new plant was dedicated with an open-house and cocktail party, for about 400 guests, consisting of newsmen, customers, distributors and friends. Chief hosts were F. F. McKinley, general manager Western Division; C. W. Sawhill, general sales manager; and Tod Mosher, industrial sales manager, assisted by virtually everybody on the Western Division sales staff.

Guests were treated to a complete plant tour, during which they saw industrial processes for the fast fabrication and assembly of a vast variety of hoses and fittings including flexible and rigid tubing of aluminum, brass, bronze, stainless steel, rubber, reinforced rubber, metal-wound rubber, down to ordinary cotton-and-rubber hose. Pressures in the range Aeroquip products rise to 12,000 psi, guides said, and safety factors for most industrial hoses are around 400%.

W. O. Weissich Dies

William Otto Weissich, 88, one of the real old timers in the Pacific Coast fish industry died last month in Tiburon, Calif., after a long illness.

Mr. Weissich founded the Western California Fish Co., San Francisco, in 1903 and only retired as a partner four years ago. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Marie Seitz, Greenbrae, and Mrs. Carolyne Phelps, Mill Valley; two sons, Theodore Weissich, Elk Creek, Calif., formerly prominent in the fish business in Eureka; and Otto G. Weissich, vice-president, Western California Fish Co., vice-president, Del Monte Fishing Co., and president, Pacific Sea Products Co.



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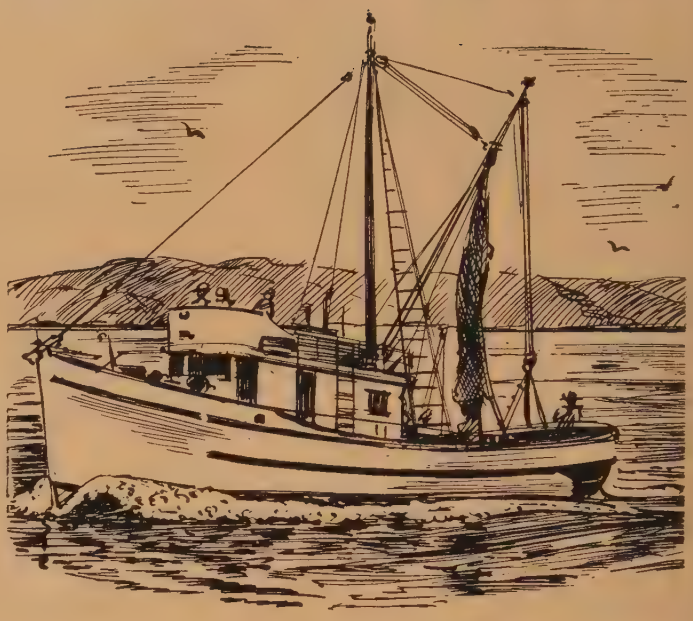

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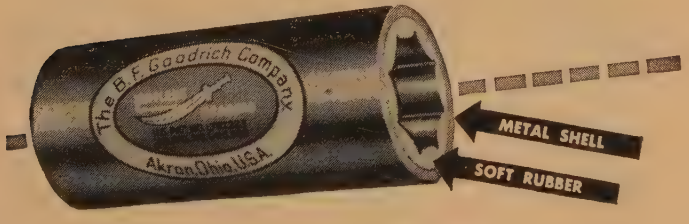

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The Brass, Sitting En Banc at the Association of Pacific Fisheries' 46th annual convention in Seattle in November. From the left—**William Hingston,** president, Northwest Salmon Canners Association; **John S. Wilkinson,** president, Puget Sound Salmon Canners, Inc.; **Herald O'Neill,** executive secretary, Association of Pacific Fisheries and Puget Sound Salmon Canners; **A. W. Brindle,** retiring president, Association of Pacific Fisheries; **Walter V. Yonker,** manager, Northwest Branch, National Canners Association.

Shifting, Turbulent Currents Stir American Salmon Canners

● Shifting currents in the flow of Pacific fisheries were the primary concern of the Association of Pacific Fisheries in its 46th annual convention, held at Seattle November 9 and 10.

Direction, velocity, volume and turbulence of those currents were recognized and scrutinized by the speakers on the program and, even more significantly, by the rank-and-file of salmon canners in their individual conversations.

Keynoting the convention was the address of the retiring president, A. W. Brindle, long an Alaskan. Because it reflects with particular clarity the general tenor of the convention, Mr. Brindle's talk is reproduced in full on these pages.

The Abstention Line Stalemate

● Other speakers were similarly thoughtful.

Milton E. Brooding, chairman of the American Section of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, discussed the tripartite meeting just closed, particularly with emphasis on the disagreement between Japan and the United States over the treaty's intent with respect to the location of the Abstention Line. On this matter he said:

"Our understanding of the wording would provide for the movement of the line west of the occurrence of large numbers of Bristol Bay Red salmon—and this would be to the neighborhood of 170° East Longitude. Japan still maintains the interpretation that the line should be located where there are as many North American salmon west of the line as there are Asian salmon east of the line. . . . Our research shows large numbers of Asian Pink salmon go east of the present provisional line. . . . Because of this situation we are stalemated so far as any further action on moving the line is concerned until there is clarification of the meaning of the treaty."

● W. C. Arnold, managing director of Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., which is expected to be liquidated with the end of the current year, pointed bluntly to the fact that very early in 1960 control of the Alaska fisheries will pass into the hands of the new state; and that the Alaska law says fisheries shall be administered in the interest of the state and its citizens, and not as a national asset.

His hearers generally were of the opinion that the proposed Alaska fishery regulations for 1960 support Mr. Arnold's view.

New Threat in Geneva

● The coming Geneva conference on the law of the sea as it applies to the width of the territorial sea and the special interests of coastal states in the fisheries of the high seas adjacent to their coasts was discussed by Edward W. Allen, member of the North Pacific commission, who with Mr. Brooding represented the North Pacific fishing industry at the last United Nations Law of the Sea Conference.

He warned that the coming conference could wipe out Abstention as a principle of international law and urged the salmon industry to be alert to the dangers latent in the renewed discussion of the width of the territorial sea and the special rights of coastal nations in the fisheries off their shores.

Promotion Program Clicking

● Perhaps the brightest spot in a generally somber convention was the report by Leo T. Kreielsheimer, chairman of the Canned Salmon Institute on the success scored by the Institute's promotion program in the past twelve months.

To prove his points on progress, Mr. Kreielsheimer through Donald V. Aska of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries showed the canners the world premier of the two new films on the salmon industry and the use of canned salmon in zestful, nourishing recipes. The films were produced by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Canned Salmon Institute, and generally won the vigorous approval of salmon canners.

● Not all of the convention was de-

voted to serious things and somber thinking.

The golf tournament Nov. 9 was followed by a golf club party at which the industry's fiber case suppliers were joint hosts. These included: Container Corporation of America; Fibreboard Paper Products Co, International Paper Co, Kieckhefer-Eddy Division, The Weyerhaeuser Co; Longview Fibre Co.; Western Corrugated Inc.

Hosts at luncheon on the day of business meetings were the Pacific Marine Supply Co. and Plymouth Cordage Co.

That evening the Alaska Steamship Co., American Can Co., and Continental Can Co. were hosts at cocktails, dinner and dancing; while The Linen Thread Co. provided the ladies with corsages and the tables with flowers.

Aubin Barthold Chosen President

● Aubin Barthold, president of the Alaska Packers Association, was elected to the presidency of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, succeeding A. W. Brindle, who had served two years.

T. F. Sandoz, president of the Columbia River Packers Association; S. M. Rosenberg, president of New England Fish Co.; and S. G. Tarrant, president of Pacific American Fisheries, were elected vice presidents; and Herald O'Neill was re-elected executiv secretary.

Mark Jensen, Sam Rubinstein and Frank Wright were newly elected to the board of trustees, which now in addition to the officers includes also: Charles D. Alhadeff, Nick Bez, J. E. Brennan, A. W. Brindle, August Buschmann, William Calvert, H. B. Friele, Leo T. Kreielsheimer, John N. Plancich, J. J. Lind, and Vance F. Sutter.

Golf Prize Winners

● Winner of the Miller Freeman Challenge Cup was Homer Kyros of Arctic Maid Fisheries. The Cres Hale Memorial Cup was won by Fred Buhrman of Whitney & Co. The Jack Horner Trophy was captured by Robert Graham of P. E. Harris Co.

Other golf winners included:

First Division—Robert Dignon, luggage set from Tubbs Cordage Co.; Douglas Hager, transistor radio from Standard Oil Co.; Mel Halgren, flight bag from Pacific Northern Airlines.

Second Division—Vern Jones, wrist watch from D. K. McDonald & Co.; Mike Goodman, rotisserie from Bank of California; John McGowan, flight bag.

Third Division—John Bez, barometer from Plymouth Cordage Co.; William Hingston, traveling bag from The Linen Thread Co.; Norman Weitkamp and John N. Plancich, flight bags.

Associate Members, all golf balls—First division: Don Cawley and Stan Streton.

Second division: Budge Sargent and Gene Anderson.

Third division: Leonard Carey and Jay Gavin.

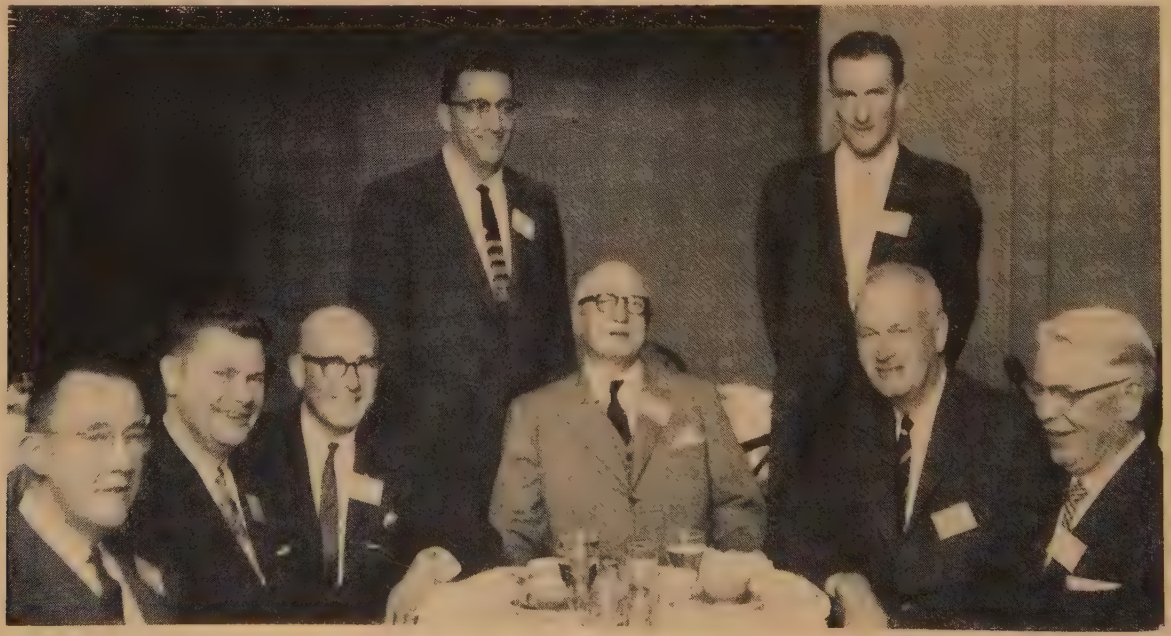
Registration prizes — Rolf Ostrem, clock radio from Salmon Terminals, Inc.; Ray Wood, atmospheric clock from Seattle-First National Bank; August Buschmann, barometer from Johnson & Higgins; Frank McConaghy, wrist watch from National Bank of Commerce; D. H. Zeiger, fishing outfit from Nordby Supply Co.; Robert Graham, binoculars from Pacific Marine Supply Co.; Steig Osman, T.V. set from Seattle Marine & Fishing Supply Co. Additional prizes, all from the Association of Pacific Fisheries, were won by Budge Sargent, Mel Anderson, Earl Carmody, William Frankland, James Stephens, Ed Gunz and DeWitt Gilbert.

Kenneth Kent, Libby's Alaska Agent, Succumbs

Death came suddenly in November to Kenneth K. Kent, 59, Alaska properties representative of Libby, McNeill & Libby, a firm he had served for 43 years. Mr. Kent suffered a heart attack November 4.

Born at Grays River, Wash., Mr. Kent went to work for the Libby house at a Bristol Bay cannery in 1916. After serving as superintendent of a number of Libby canneries, he became general superintendent for salmon canneries in 1947, continuing in this position until the Libby canneries were sold to C. W. C. Packing Co. this year.

His subsequent duties were concerned with the Libby equity and interest in the properties.



PMS and Plymouth hosts to the Association of Pacific Fisheries at its convention luncheon November 10. From the left, seated: **William Angus,** Pacific Fishing & Trading Co.; **Robert D. Ladd,** vice president and general manager, Pacific Marine Supply Co.; **Archie Clark,** vice president and general manager, Oregon Marine Supply Co.; **Edward Cunningham,** president, Pacific Marine Supply Co.; **Bartlett B. Bradley,** vice president in charge of sales, Plymouth Cordage Co.; **Al Bergman,** Pacific manager, Plymouth Cordage Co.; standing, left, **Jerry Jurkovich and Neal Slayton,** fisheries division, PMS.

Oregon Advisors at the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission meeting in San Francisco included, from the left: Andrew L. Anderson, Harold Gramson, A. L. Day, Oregon director, Andrew Naterlin, Frank Hoaglund, Art Paquet and Rollin Bowles. Attending, but not in the picture, were John Amacher and Herbert Lundy.

What Happened When the States Put Their Heads Together?

● Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, meeting in San Francisco in mid-November, moved in two directions—

Strongly toward acceptance of sport fishing as an active element in the human utilization of salmon, with responsibility for its conservation going along with the sportsman's participation in the harvest of the resource;

Hesitatingly back toward the Commission's primary concern with conservation of fisheries common to the Pacific states, and away from numerous economic and commercial distractions.

● The Commission took two affirmative actions and held three other recommended positions in suspense. By far the most significant aspect of the San Francisco meeting was the degree to which representative of salmon sports fishing participated in the conference; and the degree to which the commission accepted the premise that salmon sports fishing should be considered as an essential part of the utilization of the salmon resource in Pacific states, with a proportionate responsibility equal to that of the commercial fisherman for the conservation and sustained yield of the resource.

This fact is underscored by the presence of sports representatives on the commission's advisory groups. Robert Calwell represented Washington sportsmen on the committee and the Oregon advisers included two men representative of sport fishing: Rollin Bowles, chairman of the Oregon Game Commission; and Herbert Lundy, editor of the editorial page of the Portland *Oregonian*.

Following a series of meetings by state groups and as a whole, the commission's advisory committee representative of the three Pacific states submitted five recommendations to the Commission for action.

These were:

1. Call upon Congress to enact a bill providing a bounty to encourage fishing which would control the mounting menace of dogfish predation; and at the same time to provide for research which would seek products and methods of utilization which would convert dogfish into a resource rather than a predatory population threatening valuable species in North Pacific waters. (Approved unanimously by the commission).

2. Providing for a study of the use of treble hooks both in sport and commercial fishing, and particularly where used with dodgers and herring bait. (Approved by the commission with the understanding that the study would be completed and submitted for action at the next meeting of the commission).

3. A proposal that the 3,000 lb. tolerance on landings of petrale sole during the early season of the year be eliminated so far as deliveries to the Oregon coast are concerned. This recommendation was approved by the Advisory groups from Oregon and California and disapproved by Washington. (Taken under advisement by the Commission without vote).

4. Recommendation by the Advisers from Oregon and California that the troll fishing season for silver salmon commence July 1, instead of June 15, providing Canada concurs in the action. (This recommendation fell for want of second. This proposal

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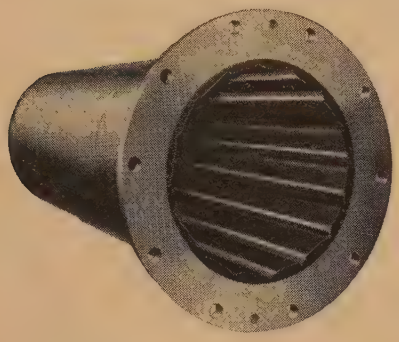

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produced the sharpest disagreement of the meeting and apparently was lost because it was considered an economic approach to a pressing conservation problem demanding stronger measures, as discussed elsewhere in this report.)

5. Proposal that Oregon add ocean perch, rock fish, true cod, and ling cod to the list of fishes which may be used for human consumption only. (This recommendation failed of acceptance after sharp debate on the grounds that it concerned Oregon only, and that the Oregon Fish Commission had full authority to deal with the problem; also that in the lack of evidence that any of the species named shows evidence of serious depletion, the action would be economic and commercially political rather than serving the Commission's responsibility toward conservation.)

Salmon Resource Alone Gives Cause for Concern

● With the single exception of salmon, where the situation generally was regarded as serious, all species of fish of common concern to the Pacific states, and reported upon at the meeting, appeared to be in good condition. There was no question about the disturbing results of the 1959 ocean fishing season for Chinook and Silver salmon, or for other species all along the coast, perhaps with the single exception of the runs to the Fraser River.

While it was quite true that the Chinook salmon fisheries, commercial and sport as well, in California waters were found to be in excellent condition on the basis of 1959 experience, as well as preceding years, the Silver salmon, never of great importance in California, were reported to be far below their potential population level.

A. M. Day, director of the Oregon Department of Fisheries characterized the salmon picture in that state as "sad" and reported the 1959 trolling was the lowest in history, with the run to the Columbia River also low. He emphasized the fact that the salmon fisheries of one state are not the property of that state alone, and that the salmon at sea move into the waters of other states, and into international waters. He touched the keynote of the commission meeting saying:

"Sport fishing must be recognized as a part of the exploitation of salmon, and as sharing in the responsibility for the maintenance of the resource."

Speaking for Washington, Milo Moore, Director of Fisheries of that state, and chairman of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, declared that any means of increasing the escapement of salmon and the spawning and the propagation effectiveness of that escapement should be given the closest consideration by all agencies concerned with the salmon resource.

Particular concern was expressed throughout the meeting with the condition of the Silver salmon population.

As mentioned earlier, this matter gave rise to the sharpest arguments of

10 Top Problems Of Pacific Fisheries

● Ten ranking problems for the Pacific fisheries were stated candidly and crisply for the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission meeting in San Francisco in mid-November by William E. Warne, director, California Department of Fish and Game.

He made these choices, and offered them in these words:

1. *Rising costs*—everything goes up faster than the price of fish.
2. *Static market*—the per capita consumption of fish does not rise.
3. *Foreign competition*—this will get worse before it gets better.
4. *Declining resources*—by and large this is more imaginary than real so far, except for the salmon, but industrial pollution, water and power projects and possible overfishing are constant threats.
5. *Inadequate basic knowledge of the resource*—we just don't know enough about the resources to manage them adequately.
6. *Lack of technological advances,* both in fishing and in processing—there have been some break-throughs but not enough to counteract the first three problems listed.
7. *Regulations that stifle efficiency,* and increase costs. Although frequently enacted as conservation measures, they are essentially sociological.
8. *Gear fights,* of two kinds—commercial vs. commercial and sport vs. commercial.
9. *Military closures* of fishing areas, a reflection of the national disregard for the fisheries.
10. *Inter-agency conflicts*—the rivalry between conservation agencies.

California Advisors—At the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission meeting in San Francisco these men spoke for California's industry and sportsmen. From the left: Tom Balsh, John Gilchrist, Gilbert Hunter, W. O. Riley, H. C. Davis, and Ray Lewis.

Washington Advisors at the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission included, from the left: John Plancich, John Wedin, Bob Calwell, Barney Nilsen, Chet Petersen, Bert Johnston, Thure Larsen, Charles Mechals, James Hodgson.

the conference in the discussion of an Oregon-proposed delay in the opening of the Silver season from June 15 to July 1.

Key to Increased Escapement Of Silver Salmon Sought

● Counter argument generally was based on the contention that such season delay was an economic proposal, designed to seek increased return through greater weight of catch and that it would not in any way serve the essential need of providing escapement of additional numbers of spawners.

Opinion appeared rather general that consultation between the biologists and administrators of Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Canada quite possibly could produce understandings which would result in corrective measures designed to pass more spawning Silvers to the parent streams of greatest importance in supporting the Pacific runs of this species. Opposition to the proposal for two week's delay in opening of the Silver season seemed to stem primarily from the feeling that the success of proposals for other more effective measures might be endangered by the Oregon recommendation.

Hans Jensen, Washington biologist, presenting data at the request of Washington Director Moore, pointed to the fact that the Puget Sound Silver salmon escapement, which makes a large contribution to this fishery along the entire coast, suffers because the present International Pacific Salmon Fisheries convention does not recognize the problem of protecting runs of salmon other than Sockeye and Pink in passing through salmon convention waters. Mr. Jensen said:

"Guaranty of this escapement is vital to the entire coastal Silver salmon fishery, sport and commercial, net and troll. This is an important matter, internationally as well as for the states, and should be the subject of further international consideration."

Alaska and Hawaii Coy

● The San Francisco meeting had some interesting aspects from the point of view of representation. Present were the three states originally concerned in the commission, created by legislative action of the states and sanctioned by Congress — California, Oregon and Washington. Alaska was not represented in any respect, presumably because hearings on its proposed fishery regulations for 1960 coincided exactly with those of the meetings in San Francisco. The Alaska legislature has not as yet adhered to the Pacific Marine Fisheries compact, but when Alaska had territorial status it was regularly represented at the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission meetings.

Hawaii also had been invited to attend, but did not do so, responding that it had not yet been able to determine whether its interests in fisheries had sufficient in common with those of the coastal states as to make its membership in the commission advisable.

On the other hand, there was strong indication that Idaho might adhere to the Pacific compact. Ross Leonard, director of Idaho Fish and Game was present throughout the meeting and addressed the Commission, emphasizing the fact that Idaho is the last remaining spawning ground of the principal run of Columbia River Chinook salmon, the finest representatives of that species, and also a very large population of Steelhead. He declared that Idaho would continue its efforts to maintain the salmon and Steelhead resource in spite of its scant share in the harvest, but emphasized, however: "Game fishing and commercial fishing must both have a part in solving the salmon problem, if it is to be solved."

The significant part of sport fishing in Pacific salmon utilization was further emphasized by William Snyder, director of the Oregon Game Department, who attended throughout the meeting and who pointed to the fact that Oregon had taken the lead in providing an extra license fee for fishing licenses to be used in the sport fishing of salmon and steelheads; the funds produced from this extra license to be employed exclusively for the development of salmon and steelhead returns.

Mr. Snyder made two specific points: (1) Management demands consideration of all species of fish and of all elements of utilization.

(2) Coordination of effort is essential to success in re-establishing health in the salmon and steelhead resources.

What Is Federal Responsibility Toward Coastal Fisheries?

● Question of the Federal government's responsibility in coastal Pacific fisheries, particularly following the relinquishment of authority over the fisheries of Alaska, was a subject of constant informal conference throughout the meeting. Heading the federal delegation was A. W. Anderson, assistant director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, together with S. H. Hutchinson, Pacific regional director and Donald Johnson, director of the BCF program in California, with Clifford Burner, assistant director of the Pacific Salmon Investigations.

California's viewpoint on the subject of federal responsibility was stated crisply by William E. Warren, director of the California Department of Fish and Game, and a former assistant secretary of the Interior, with direct responsibility for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In his address to the commission he said:

"As I see it, federal responsibility in this area is of several kinds:

(1) Most obvious is in the case of federal or federally licensed water, flood control navigation and power projects, wherein the national government is obliged to maintain the fisheries.

(2) Another federal responsibility

is to conduct, or at least to finance the basic research on the resources.

(3) A third country-wide responsibility is the compilation, publication, and dissemination of information on research and conservation.

(4) Fourth is the seldom mentioned but sorely needed responsibility to provide leadership and coordination, not the assertive domineering assumption of all the glory, but the kinds of friendly guidance and cooperation that call for much skill and patience.

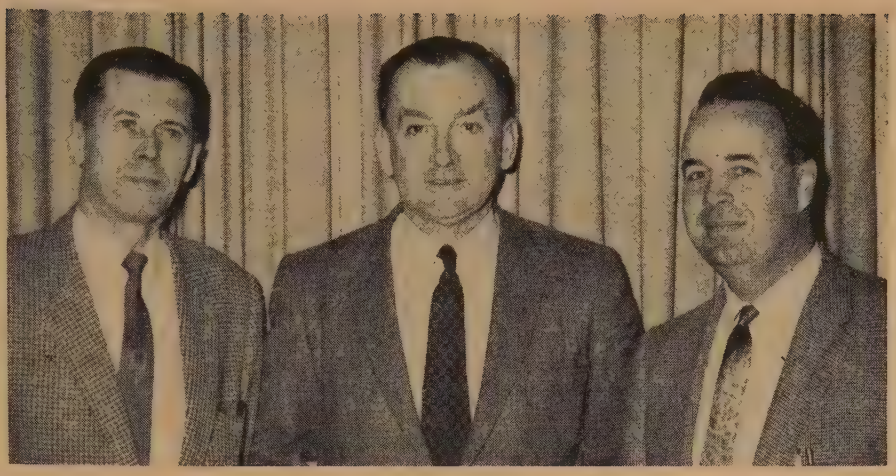
(5) The responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs and the vesting of the treaty-making power at the federal level places a fifth, and at times a dominating responsibility, on the national government in connection with some of our fishery." (There were some among his hearers who thought that perhaps Mr. Warren was speaking specifically of the problem in Silver salmon.)

Mr. Hutchinson, regional director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, briefed the future program of the BCF in Alaska by saying: "We shall continue in research, in exploration, and in our market development programs in Alaska, in conjunction and cooperation with the state."

Canada Expresses Concern

● Cameron Stevenson, assistant director of fisheries for western Canada, represented that nation at the conference, along with Dr. Donald Milne of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and James Sinclair, president of the Fisheries Association of British Columbia.

Mr. Stevenson emphasized particularly the low state of the troll salmon catch of 1959 in Canadian waters, emphasizing that the catch of Cohoes was the lowest in history. He said that the landings of petrale sole continued to decline and gives serious concern in Canada. Saying that the salmon problem "calls for an adequate amount of sound research," Mr. Stevenson pointed out that the international conference on fishery regulations is the agency through which Canada is able to act effectively in applying and extending scientific findings on fisheries in which it shares a common interest with the four Pacific states.



Canadian Observers at the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission meeting in San Francisco were three. From the left: **Cameron Stevenson,** assistant director of fisheries for Western Canada; **James Sinclair,** president of the Fisheries Association of British Columbia; **Dr. Donald Milne,** Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

The California section of the Commission consisted of Vincent Thomas and Richard Croker, Eugene Bennett having recently resigned, with no successor as yet appointed. Mr. Bennett had long been a leading advocate of the principle that the commission should adhere strictly to considerations of conservation and should scrupulously avoid participation in economic aspects of the fisheries. With Mr. Bennett gone, this role was assumed in some degree by Herbert C. Davis, one of the California advisors.

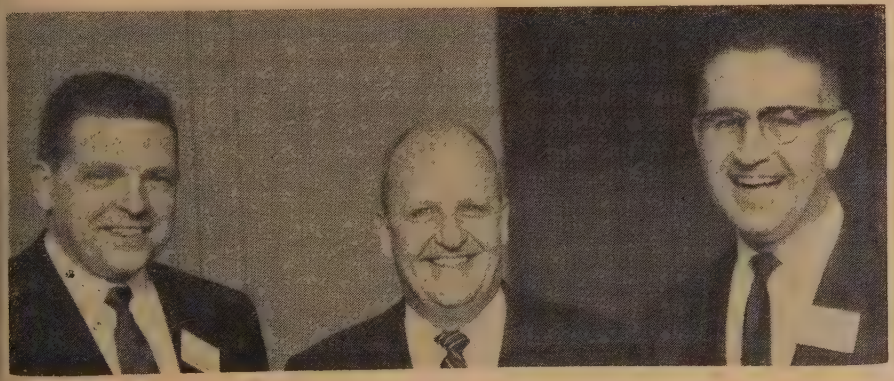
● Following the Commission's policy of rotating offices, Harold Johnson, chairman of the Oregon Fish Commission, will be chairman of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission during the year 1960. Vice-chairman will be Richard Croker of California, with Milo Moore, Washington Fisheries Director as secretary. Members of the Washington Advisory Committee to the Commission at the San Francisco meeting included John Plancich, John Wedin, Robert Calwell, Barney Nilsen, Chet Petersen, Burt Johnston, Thure Larsen, Charles Mechals, and James Hodgson.

California advisors included: Tom Balsh, John Gilchrist, Gilbert Hunter, W. O. Riley, H. C. Davis and Ray Lewis.

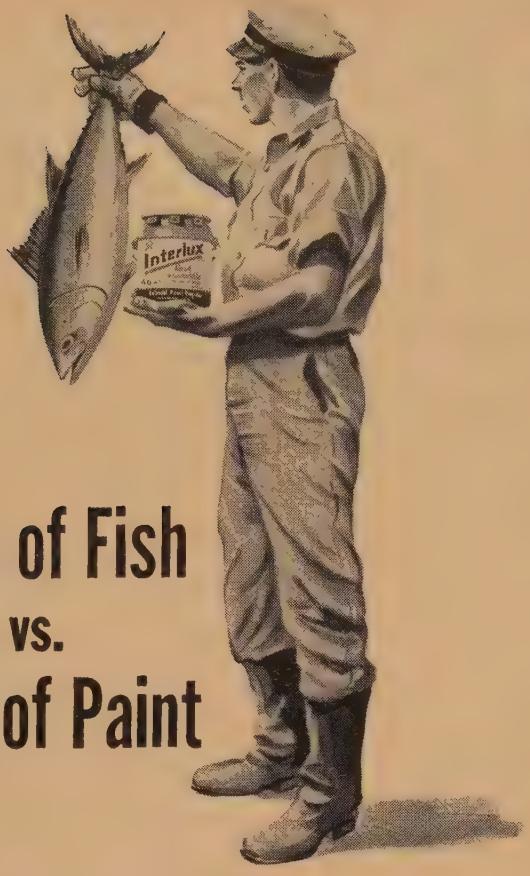
The Oregon advisory committee was composed of John Amacher, Rollin E. Bowles, Arthur Paquet, Harold Gramson, J. Frank Hoaglund, Herbert Lundy, Senator Andrew Naterlin, William Westerholm, and Arthur L. Anderson.

An interesting discussion with respect to modern development and future possibilities in fishing gear arose in the advisory group as result of a suggestion by E. A. Davisson of California who proposed that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission move to curb the use of electric and electronic devices in the detection and catching of fish. This brought instant and sharp rejoiner from Herb Davis and W. O. Riley of the California advisory group. Mr. Davis contended that "the most *efficient* gear is what should be employed. Efficient gear is not necessarily *destructive.* The commission should be *aware* of technological developments and quick to act if they interfere with conservation and wise use."

Mr. Riley thought along somewhat similar lines, arguing that the opportunities revealed by "Electronics in Fishing," a special issue published by *Pacific Fisherman* in September should prove to anyone that only through intelligent use of technological advances could American fishermen compete in a world industry—such as modern fishing has become.



The Linen Thread Trio at the November meeting of the Association of Pacific Fisheries. **Howard Johnson,** center, general sales manager, and **S. D. Richardson,** assistant sales manager, came out from the company headquarters at Blue Mountain, Ala., for the convention in Seattle. There they met **Richard Finn,** right, The Linen Thread Co. Pacific Coast manager.



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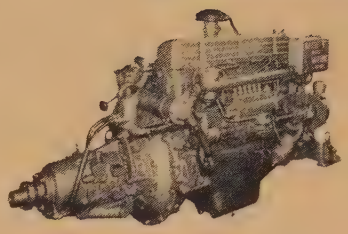

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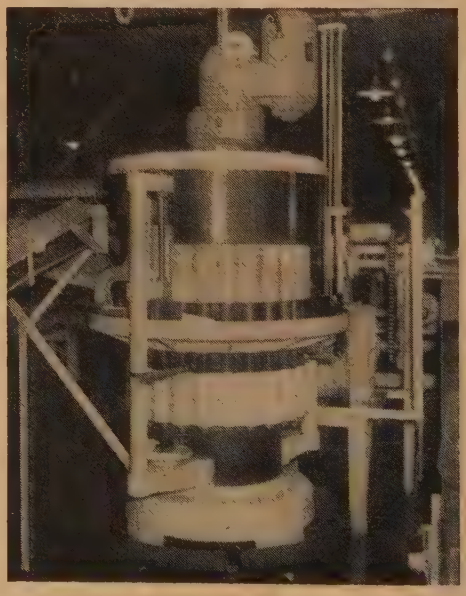

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FOOD FISH MARKETING

Section of PACIFIC FISHERMAN —

News and Views of National Trade in Fish and Shellfish

December, 1959

Salmon-Stretching Seems Marketers' Main Concern

• The holiday season is a slow one for salmon sales, just as it is active for oysters.

However, with the supply short this year, there seems to be a steady movement from those stocks not committed to forward selling.

The other kind, where substantial orders were taken early in the fall for shipment in periodic blocks, were preparing the year-end deliveries.

In general, owners and sellers of salmon on the periodic shipment plan are inclined to consider their goods "sold" when the order is written. Prompt-shipment people are inclined to count somewhat more salmon on hand, but in no case is there any concern over the problem of how to stretch the supply over the prospective demand.

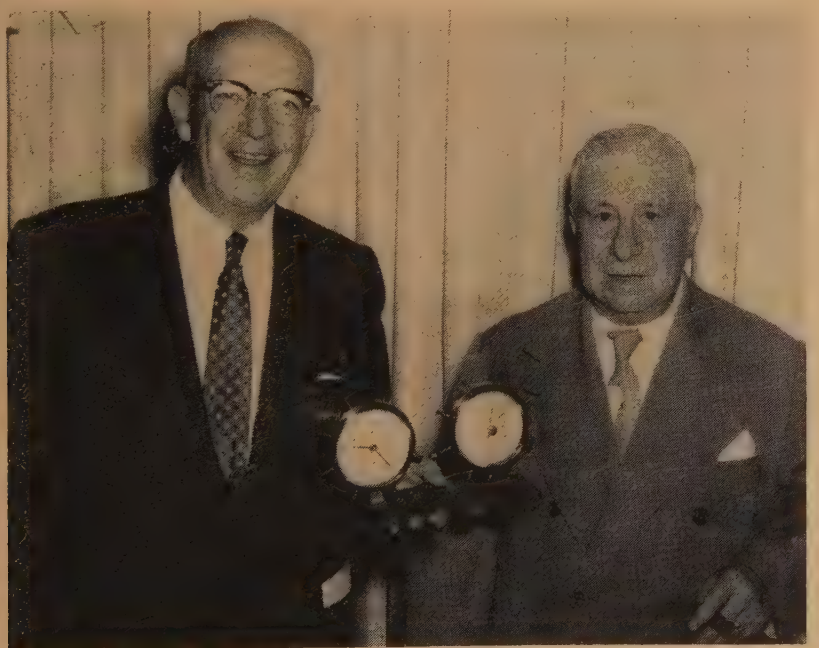
Domestic demand is reported to be regionally uneven, perhaps as result of the steel strike in some areas, while the cumulative effect of the Canned Salmon Institute's promotion program is believed by some to be manifesting itself in stimulated consumer demand in some regions.

California Sardine Price Takes an Upward Trend

The California canned sardine market was climbing in November, as it became apparent that there would be no large pack of fish. This higher price precluded the possibility of many California sardines being sold in the United Kingdom, because the price was out of line competitively.

The Philippines were reported to be taking a limited amount of fish. The domestic market was reported as being "only fair."

Ovals in tomato sauce were selling from $7.25-$7.50; talls, $4.75-$5.25; and 5-oz. $6-$6.25.



HIGHLIGHT of the testimonial dinner given in San Francisco last month by the Northern California Seafood Institute for Alex Paladini, president, A. Paladini, Inc., was the presentation by Lloyd Turnacliff, left, Meredith Fish Co., and president of NCSI to Mr. Paladini of a handsome clock and barometer set. The dinner was a tribute by his host of friends in the industry to Mr. Paladini's leadership, and to his more than 60 years in the fish business. Among the 100 guests were members of the industry from Seattle to San Diego, and a number of prominent fishermen were also present. M. S. Cowen of the M. S. Cowen Co. proved a witty master of ceremonies.

Seattle Market

Market prices currently quoted at presstime by Pacific Northwest brokers and cannery sales department, cases of 48 tins, unless otherwise specified, good quality, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Market News Service.

Items and Packages	Per Case
Puget Sound	
Sockeye, halves	$24 -25
Sockeye, quarters	14 -14.50
Alaska	
Red, talls	36 -37
Red, halves	23 -25
Red, 4 lbs. (12)	-37
Pink, talls	24 -25
Pink halves	13.50-14
Pink, 4-lbs. (12)	-25
Coho, talls	32 -34
Coho, halves	18 -19
Coho, 4-lbs. (12)	32 -34
Coho, quarters	11 -11.50
Chum, summer, tall	21 -22
Chum, summer, halves	12 -12.50
Chum, 4-lbs. (12)	-23
Chinook, talls	-32
Columbia River	
Blueback, halves	25 -26
Blueback, quarters	14 -14.50
Chinook, fancy, halves	25 -26
Chinook, fancy, quarters	-14.50
Chinook, choice, halves	17 -20
Chinook, choice, quarters	-11.75
Silver, halves	18.50-19
Silver, quarters	11.50-12.25
Tuna, Northwest Pack—	
Albacore, fcy., 7 oz.	13.50-16.25
Yellowfin, chunk, 6½ oz.	9 -10
Tuna, Featured Pack—	
Albacore, fcy, 7 oz.	14.85-15.25
Albacore, fcy., 3½ oz.	9.10- 9.15
Albacore, chunk, 6½ oz.	10.50-13.25
Albacore, chunk, 3 oz.	6.50- 8
Lightmeat, fcy., 7 oz.	14.25
Lightmeat, fcy., 3½ oz.	8.55
Lightmeat, chunk, 6½ oz.	11.00
Lightmeat, chunk, 3 oz.	7.50
Canned Crab—	
Dungeness, 24, 6½ oz.	12.50
Dungeness, 3¾ oz.	7.60
Northwest Shrimp—	
Wet Pack, 24, 4½ oz.	7.25
Alaska Shrimp—	
Tiny, 24, 4½ oz.	7.25- 7.50
Small, 24, 4½ oz.	8.50- 9.00
Medium, 24, 4½ oz.	10

Crest Importing Moves Into Larger Quarters

Crest Importing Company, Inc., importers of frozen shrimp, lobster tails, fishery products and meat, has moved into new and expanded quarters at 2643 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, Calif.

Crest, which is one of the nation's largest importers of shrimp and lobster tails, is headed by J. W. Willis, president, and Henry R. Branstetter, vice president. W. J. Hecht is treasurer and office manager.

Hal Requa Is New AmTuna Sales Head

Hal Requa, for many years a well-known figure in the Southern California fishing community, is the new sales manager of American Tuna Canning Co., Terminal Island, Calif.

Mr. Requa comes to AmTuna from the advertising agency Barnes-Chase Co., where for several years he handled advertising for American Tuna Canning and its predecessor, South Coast Fisheries. He was with Westgate-California Co., San Diego, for about ten years as director of advertising and sales.

Also in Mr. Requa's background is a tour of duty of several years with Foote, Cone & Belding, one of the nation's leading advertising agencies, where he was active in advertising and merchandising of Sunkist Growers citrus products.

American Tuna Canning Co. is currently exploiing the new Tuna Time brand, Mr. Requa said. Now in full distribution in San Diego and Phoenix, the new label will soon be seen on retail shelves in Los Angeles and other large US cities.

American Tuna Canning Co. will enlarge its broker organization, Mr. Requa said, after the coming brokers' convention to take place in Chicago next December. The firm, Mr. Requa said, will continue its policy of purchasing none but domestic-caught fish. It plans for the present to can only tuna.

The American Tuna Canning Co. plant on Terminal Island has been slightly re-aligned for faster production, and a new fish-receiving bin installed. A new PakFormer will shortly be installed.

In addition to Mr. Requa, top executives at American Tuna Canning Co. are Kenneth Berglund, president; Andy Sanfilippo, vice-president and production manager; and John Hopkins, secretary-treasurer.

Booth Fish Canning Not Affected by Fire

Fire last month destroyed the major portion of F. E. Booth Company, Inc.'s fruit and vegetable cannery at Fremont (Centerville), Calif. Damage, which is estimated at two and a half million dollars, was covered by insurance.

The fire in no way affects the extensive fish cannery operations of the company which are located in San Francisco and Long Beach.

The Fremont (Centerville) plant hit by the fire was built in 1917 and expanded and modernized in recent years. Canned apricots, peaches, tomato paste, and fruit concentrates were the principal items packed. The huge evaporating capacity of the plant processed and concentrated 40 tons of tomatoes an hour into 32% solids tomato paste.

Plans of reconstruction are being considered. Because of the many problems and factors involved it is anticipated it will be late in the year before a program can be developed.

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*More than ¼ of the total catch

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U.K. Frozen Salmon Sales Freed of Fiscal Control

● Further relaxation in United Kingdom restrictions, announced early in November, will be potentially worth about $1,000,000 annually in increased sales of fresh and frozen salmon by the British Columbia fishing industry.

Gradual improvement in Britain's financial position has made it possible for that country to import a wide range of products that have been on the restricted list since the last war, and one of those products was fresh and frozen salmon. Only a limited volume of salmon is now available for overseas shipment from B. C., but it is expected that a substantial amount of Chum will be sold to the U.K., most of it to be smoked by processors overseas. Some Spring salmon will also be shipped.

Britain has been careful to ease the restrictions only on commodities not competitive with its own industries. Halibut, for instance, is not included because of the competition of hake, largely produced by government-subsidized fishermen.

The U. S. and other countries, other than Soviet Russia and Japan, will be similarly affected by the easing of British trade restrictions, and the extent of their participation will be largely governed by supplies available and price.

Re-opening of a free market in the United Kingdom for canned salmon last year was one of the most favorable developments for the trade in many years and, coupled with the big pack, made 1958 one of the industry's most rewarding seasons.

British Salmon Market Continues Under Wraps

● High prices and the concentration of existing Red Sockeye inventory in distributors' hands has slowed the pace of the British market for canned salmon through broker channels.

Red Sockeye are in very few hands, and held at levels which tend to discourage additional purchases at Canadian asking prices. The leading British brand early in November moved up in price to 186/6 ($26.11) per case of 48 halves.

Pinks are very weak, and tending to be weaker.

Silvers alone among the species seem to be in fairly comfortable position.

Japanese frozen halibut continues to be available in Britain at the equivalent of 22c per lb., cif.

Norway has some 500 to 600 tons of frozen Greenland halibut on hand, but London is only lightly interested.

Under existing circumstances, the U. K. is not a promising outlet for Canadian and U. S. frozen halibut.

Salmon is another matter. Frozen salmon, particularly Silvers, would find much British interest.

● These are crisp comments on the market situation in Great Britain, as voiced in Seattle the middle of November by Dale Sidwell of Sidwell & Co., Ltd., London, one of the most important British factors in canned and frozen fish.

Mr. Sidwell spent several days in the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia before continuing to Japan. From there he was to spend some time in Australia before returning to Sidwell headquarters, which now occupy an entire building facing The Monument in the heart of London's import fish business.

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Custom-Cut Seafoods McGregor Firm's Objective

Norman McGregor in October announced formation of McGregor Seafoods, Inc., Seattle, serving the institutional and private label market with halibut and salmon steaks, cut to buyers' specifications. In addition the firm will supply customers with other seafood items of West Coast origin. Mr. McGregor was on the administrative staff of San Juan Fishing & Packing Co. for a number of years.

During the past eight years as Mr. McGregor toured the U. S. working with distributors and brokers he recognized the potential of custom packing to each market's requirements because of the differing preferences in each. He plans an economical, low overhead operation which entails cutting and packing each order individually according to the buyers' specifications.

"Our entire production is designed to handle each order completely separate from all others, packing the size and weight buyers know will sell best for them," Mr. McGregor said.

McGregor Seafoods is installing a completely new steaking operation, designed for flexibility, sanitation and quality control. The initial production will require a crew of about 15, with facilities to enable greatly increased production. Their cold storage facilities are 0°F, and an adequate supply of seafoods is available to the company, according to McGregor.

Mr. McGregor has been in seafoods and merchandising for nearly 15 years, the past 10 years at San Juan Fishing & Packing Co. where he started in traffic and purchasing, became merchandising manager, national sales manager and then assistant general manager before organizing McGregor Seafoods, located at 548 1st Avenue So., Seattle 4, Wash.

Burton-Smith Joins Curtis & Tompkins Staff

C. W. Burton-Smith, formerly with General Testing Laboratories Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., has joined Curtis & Tompkins, Ltd., San Francisco, as assistant to Hugo deBussieres, president. Mr. Burton-Smith has had more than 22 years experience in the laboratory business pertaining to fisheries, and is well known.

Curtis & Tompkins, Ltd., founded in 1878, is one of the leading firms of chemists samplers, bacteriologists, and vitamin assayers in the country. For many years the company has specialized in fisheries products work in certification of canned and frozen fish, shark and fish livers, vitamin oil, fish solubles, and fish oil and meal.

Dooms Gets "Blue Water"

Wm. O. Dooms Co., Oakland, has been appointed northern California distributor for the Blue Water brand portion-packed seafoods, produced by Fishery Products Co., Cleveland, O.

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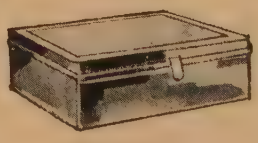

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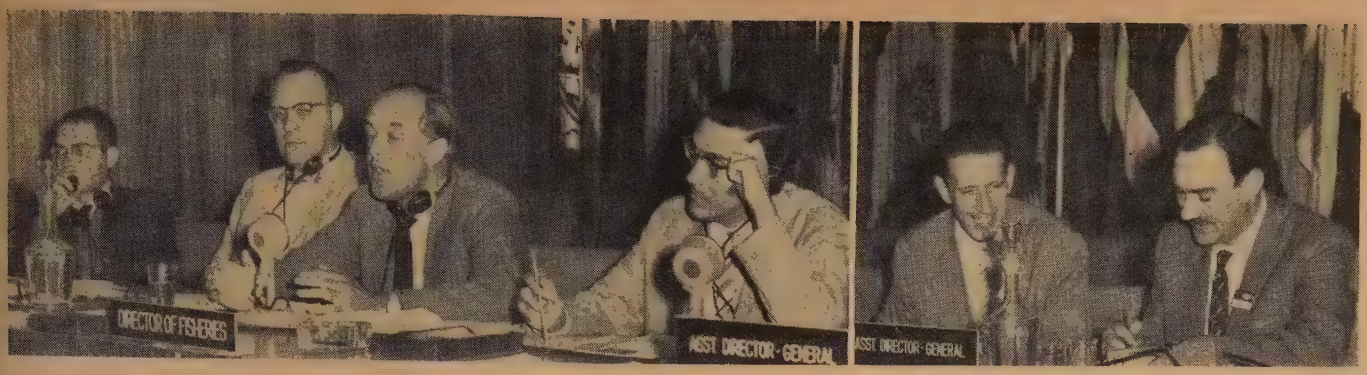


Six Men from Six Nations consult at Rome on world sardine problems. From the left in these pictures by **H. C. Davis: M. Ruivo**, Portugal; **Donald McKernan**, United States; **Dr. D. H. Cushing**, United Kingdom; **F. J. Verheijn**, Netherland; **Dr. R. Margalef**, Spain; **Dr. B. v D. Jaeger**, South Africa.

World Sardine Conference Report No. 2—

Does Fishing Really Affect Abundance of Sardines?

By HERBERT C. DAVIS

In the November number of Pacific Fisherman Mr. Davis discussed some of the preliminary problems of the World Sardine Conference sponsored by the Food & Agriculture organization of the United Nations, and held in Rome in the early autumn. Mr. Davis attended as a representative of the California sardine industry. His report on the conference is concluded in this number.

● Does fishing really affect the abundance of such fish as sardines to any significant degree?

This was perhaps the prime question faced by the recent Rome conference on world sardine problems; and it found the State of California standing almost alone on the affirmative side. Answers from the rest of the world were largely in the negative.

But to go back a bit:

● Having decided that it was neither mete nor proper to speak of herring in a sardine meeting, and that the subject of commercial usage and nomenclature had no place in a world meeting on sardines, the Rome conference got to work under an agenda as follows:

1. Population identification.
2. Fluctuations and abiotic factors.
3. Fluctuations and biotic factors.
4. Fluctuations and fishing.
5. Fluctuations and sardine behavior.
6. New outlook on sardine research.

Each subject was handled by a panel chairman and rapporteur.

"Population Identification"

● For the first discussion, which was really on how to identify sub-populations within a species, the chairman was Dr. Rad Muzinic of Yugoslavia with John Marr, U. S. A., as rapporteur.

There seemed to be a good deal of difference of opinion on how to do it. Nearly every country was using a different technique and nobody seemed to think very well of the other fellow's methods. There was, however, an amazing agreement that it should be done.

One of the purposes of the meeting was to explore the possibilities of standardization of procedures.

Then the fun started. Dr. Kestoven of F. A. O. posed the question, "Why should this work be done? What useful purpose is served?" A multitude of voices arose to the defense of this type of study. Summarized, the collective thinking seemed to be that it was necessary to identify the various components of any total population in order to get enough data ultimately to be in position to predict the abundance of a population in any given area.

It is difficult to describe the intricate theories and procedures of these biologists, but they do seem to be working to the end that some day they will know enough to be able to predict the availability and abundance of the sardine, so that the industry, including fishermen, can plan their work for the season.

It is remarkable to see the dedication these people have to their job and the time and energy they expend in developing, proposing and defending the particular line of endeavor each has undertaken. They slug it out among themselves but close ranks against all comers who suggest that the work is not necessary or not likely to produce a usable result.

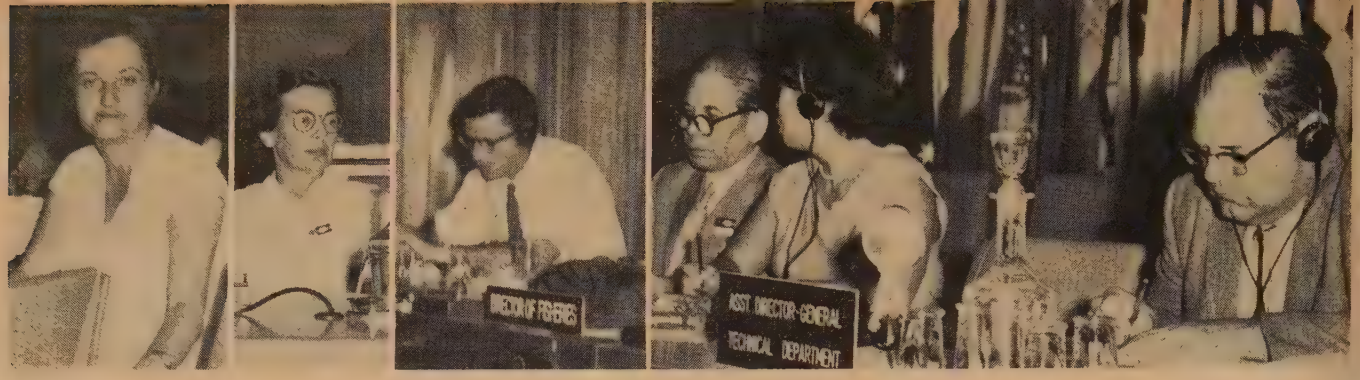
"Fluctuation and Abiotic Factors"

● The second subject opened up another area of controversy. These are the abiotic factors, which means not biological. For a great many years, particularly in California, sardine research was largely a biological and statistical endeavor. Now, factors completely outside of this area are being recognized and pressed as research goals.

The discussion was led by Dr. Z. Nakai of Japan, assisted by Garth Murphy of the United States. Because of the language difficulty, Dr. Nakai had a charming lady interpreter in Chei Adachi, but even then he needed an assist from Murphy in the conduct of the meeting. The rapporteur was John Radovich, U.S.A.

Dr. Nakai didn't need an assist from anyone, however, in forcefully setting forth the abiotic factors which, in his opinion, exercised fully as much, and perhaps more, influence on the fluctuation problem as the biological factors. In his opinion, temperature, salinity, transport, and plankton blooms have a great influence on survival, abundance and availability. Some excellent discussions took place with many participants on this one, but the collective conclusions seem to be pretty close to Dr. Nakai's hypothesis.

Temperature may affect the length



International Sardine conference participants, pictured at Rome by **H. C. Davis.** From the left: **Miss T. Vucetic** and **Dr. Rad Muzinic,** both of Yugoslavia; **Garth Murphy,** United States; **Dr. Z. Nakai** and **Miss Chei Adachi,** Japan; **John Radovich,** U. S.

of larvae life. It may affect the time of spawning. This has been noticed in the North Mediterranean and elsewhere. It may alter the length of the spawning period. The average number of eggs spawned per female might then be changed, influencing the total eggs spawned. The mass die-off of adult sardines off Korea has been attributed to extreme low temperatures.

It has been proposed that the transport of eggs and larvae to unfavorable areas could be a major factor in survival. There is evidence that this has happened off Japan.

Off Southwest Africa high concentrations of hydrogen sulphide, as a result of plankton blooms, have caused mass mortalities.

Dr. Nakai made his point that abundance could easily be influenced by temperature. Availability as well as abundance is obviously affected if temperature causes a change in the migratory habits.

"Fluctuations and Biotic Factors"

● The chairman of this discussion was Dr. R. Margalef of Spain. His rapporteur was Dr. B. vD. DeJager, South Africa.

This was one of the most technical of all subjects and evoked a tremendous amount of controversy over "Ecosystems," whatever they are. The subject matter was of interest to the biologists present and some of them are still trying to understand this new term.

This discussion developed the interesting agreement that "fluctuations" were not "cyclical." You might have thought it was a plague the way nearly everyone shied away from any suggestion that abundance, or lack of it, occurred in cycles.

It also disclosed that fluctuations were of two kinds—short term and long term—and each is occasioned by different factors.

"Terminology"

● The problem of terminology was causing confusion among the delegates. The terms "abundance," "availability," "population," did not mean the same thing to all of the delegates. A special group went to work to see what could be developed as a recommendation for Universal terminology.

Here is a simplification of the result, and if it should be accepted, it will be a boon to all segments of the industry and the Western legislatures. In brief:

Biological Population: This covers the total bio-mass of a species, including eggs, larvae, juveniles and adults within its range.

Available Population: This is the "stock." Essentially the adult usable population. Recruitment to this "stock" will come from the yearly crop of eggs.

Accessible Population: This is the portion of the "stock" or "available" population that can be reached for capture.

Vulnerable Population: This is that portion of the stock which is captured, destroyed, or otherwise removed from the "accessible" population.

There will be some quarreling with this highly simplified version of a complicated proposal, with a lot of "ifs" and "buts." However, it serves to show that each "population" is progressively smaller than its predecessor.

This is where the industry and our lawmakers may be able to see that fishing fits into a small area of the whole.

"Fluctuations and Fishing"

● Here we got into a subject that should have produced a good free-for-all. For 25 years on the Pacific Coast we have heard that, "We overfished the sardine. Legislation should be passed to regulate the catch to perpetuate the fishery. Man's activities must be controlled or the sardine will go the way of the dodo bird."

Surprise. The State of California's voice was the only one raised in support of this theory. The 26 nations, including the United States Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, were unanimous that fishing for sardines was one of the least significant factors in the matter of fluctuation.

Japan has this to say on the subject:

"It is further concluded that decline in catch in the 1940's was not due to overfishing the population, but to reduced recruitment resulting from increased mortality among the larvae in consequence of shifts in spawning grounds, inadequacy of food supply for the larvae and to the operation of other environmental factors. Nor finally can the author (Nakai), basing on the analysis of age composition, agree that overfishing has been the cause of the low status of the fishing since 1949. The available data suggest that exploitation of O-age fish in these days also has not seriously affected the stock size of the sardine."

South Africa was asked about the tonnage limitation in use there (bag limit of 250,000 tons. The replay was: "We biologists have consistently advocated removing this limitation. It not only does no good for conservation, but it actually interferes with research because we never know what the potential of the fishery might be.

"The limitation was put on before we had any well-established research facility and it was strongly advocated in California. We now cannot remove it because the industry has found it to be a convenient method of limiting production to maintain prices."

Canada was asked about the herring limitation. The answer was the same as that given by Dr. Needler some years ago: "There is no biological basis for a limitation, it is simply a convenient method of limiting production to control price."

Author's note: The anti-trust laws of the U. S. would make this type of limitation, for such a purpose, illegal.

"Fluctuations and Sardine Behavior"

● Led by Dr. D. H. Cushing of United Kingdom and the rapporteur was Dr. F. J. Verheijen of Holland.

Very interesting material was developed in this discussion. The success of fishing effort may be substantially influenced by the behavior of the fish. Their reaction to light, sound, and impulses from echo soundings; the color, size of twine, kind of webbing in the nets, and all such matters can, and do, influence the behavior of fish and can very well be factors in the success of fishing.

There is a great deal of interest in

all countries over the possibilities of using lights and electrical impulses for fishing.

"New Outlook in Sardine Research"

● This subject was led by Professor M. Fontaine of France. His rapporteur was Professor Umberto D'Ancona of Italy.

Little of interest to the industry was developed here. Most of the proposals were for the improvement of techniques and suggestions for exploring hitherto unexplored areas to fill in the gaps. There was a real recognition of the necessity to study the whole picture—oceanography, weather, and environment, and not confine the research to too narrow a field of biology and statistics.

● In the discussions on all of the subjects, it was very noticeable that the American delegates dominated the meeting to a large extent. Close behind them came the British.

The Americans were quite prone to disagree among themselves and encourage discussion. They were in true form, as representatives of a free country and freely acted individually. It was very evident that the other participants from each country had a uniform policy that allowed for no disagreements between them.

The British didn't disagree among themselves but were quite ready to collectively tangle with anybody. They were in general agreement with the Europeans and the Japanese.

Spain and Portugal had very positive ideas and pressed them at most every opportunity.

For the most part, the representatives of the other countries either sat silent and listened or spoke only when they had a specific point to make.

Taken as a whole, the meeting was a success and each country gained valuable information.

It will be interesting to watch what changes, in direction, our American researchers make, and how they benefit from this broader viewpoint to which they were exposed.

The countries represented at the conference were Ghana, U.S.A., Chile, Italy, Turkey, Israel, United Kingdom, Norway, United Arab Republic, U.S.S.R., Spain, Union of South Africa, Netherlands, Japan, France, Germany, Australia, Morocco, Venezuela, South West Africa, Nigeria, Yugoslavia, Canada, Philippines, Portugal and Belgium.

The American biologists in attendance are Donald McKernan, John C. Marr and Elbert Ahlstrom of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, John Radovich, California Department of Fish and Game and Garth Murphy, Coordinator, Marine Research Committee of California.

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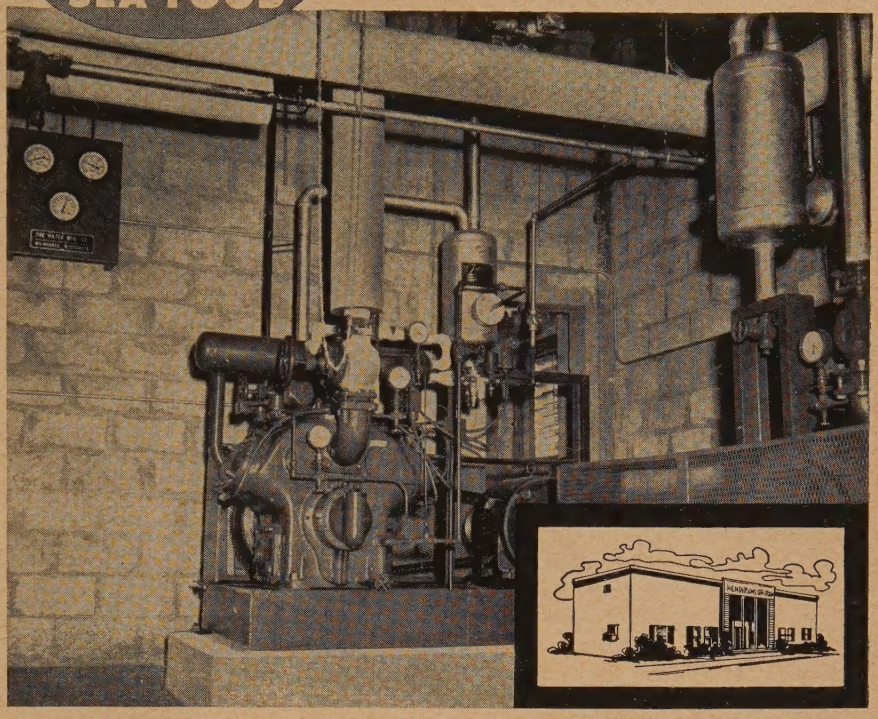

View of the Vilter VMC compressor installation at the new Henderson Seafood plant at Miami, Florida. Inset is exterior of new plant. Henderson offers a full menu choice—shrimp, sea food rolls, lobster cutlets, oysters, breaded scallops, fish fillets, among others.

Fresh, nutritious, tasty sea food from Henderson's is eagerly sought by restaurants and institutions. The strict quality control exercised continuously by Henderson to provide sea food for the finest cuisines is paying off in satisfied customers who have confidence in the product. The answer is quick-freezing and packing at the source while the product is sea-fresh, and under the most sanitary conditions.

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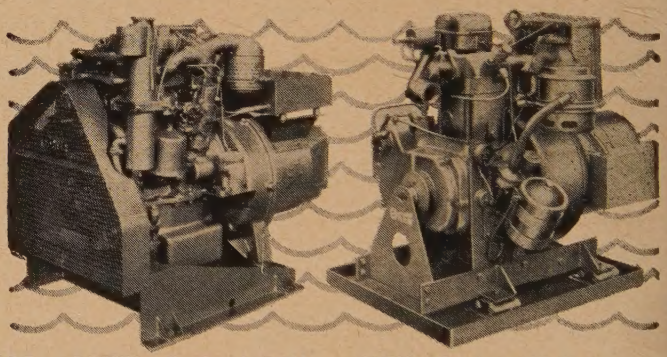

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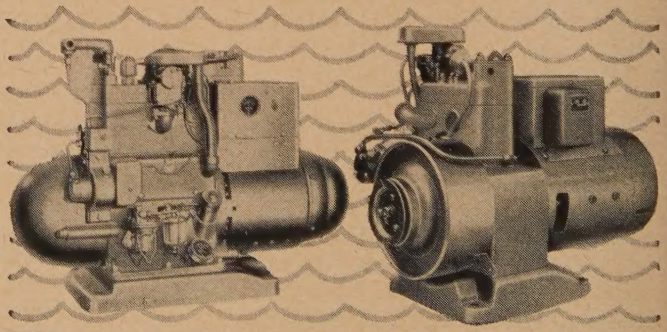

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SHELL ROTELLA T OIL

20W-40—a new addition to the famous Rotella® Oils

1. It reduces starting trouble because Rotella T *20W-40* flows freely in a cold engine. Starts like a 20 grade . . . operates like a 30 and a 40.

2. It cuts engine wear—has effective dispersant action to keep engine parts clean.

3. It protects against hydraulic valve lifter trouble—guards vital parts against rust.

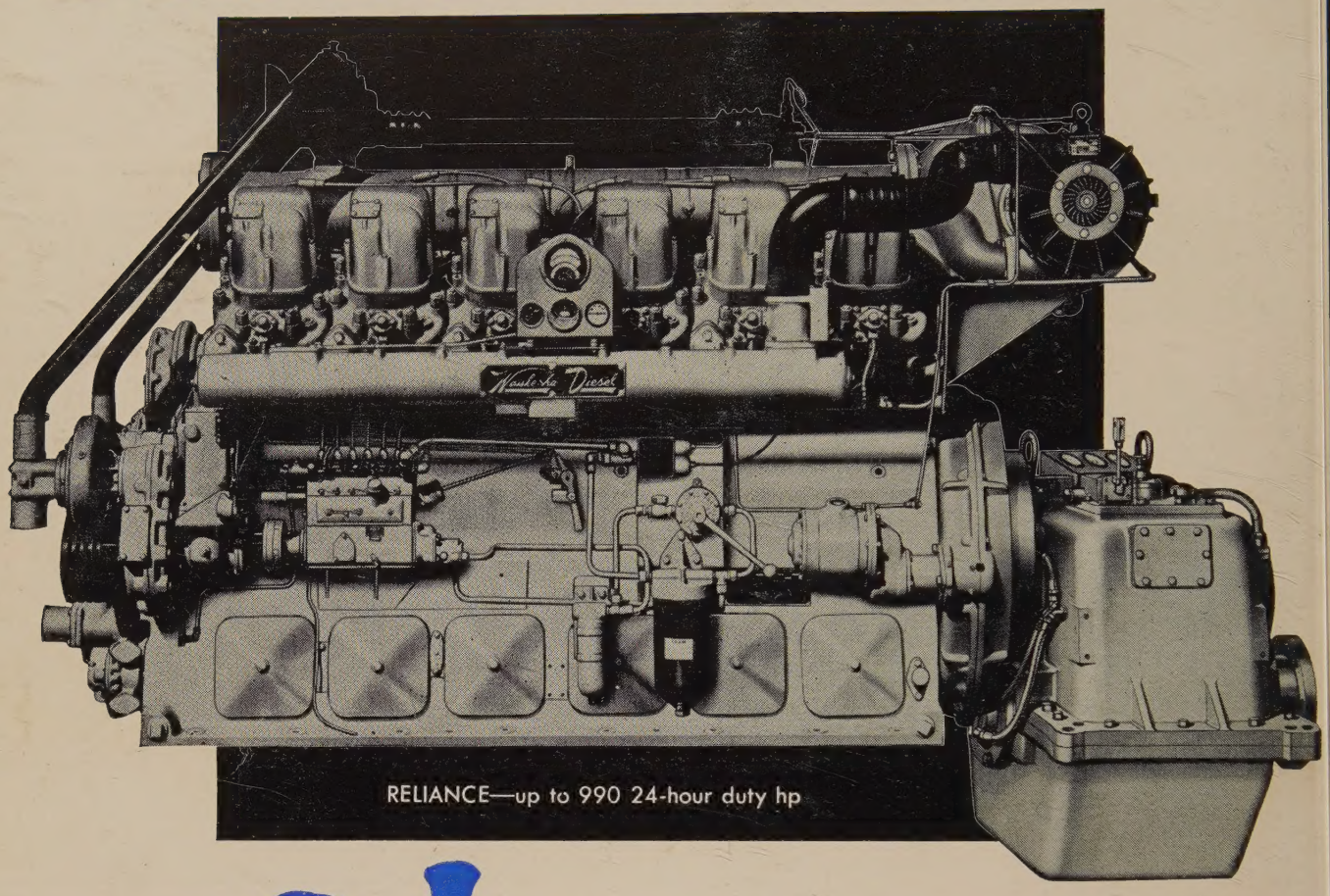
4. It simplifies oil inventory because it is actually 3 grades of oil in one. You need stock only the one oil for all operating conditions where SAE 20W, 30 or 40 is recommended.

That's why so many operators of large *and* small fleets are getting maximum performance and top economy with Rotella T *20W-40*. For complete information, write to Shell Oil Company, 50 West 50th Street, New York 20, New York, or 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6, California. In Canada: Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, 505 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario.

SHELL ROTELLA T OIL

SHELL

WAUKESHA



RELIANCE—up to 990 24-hour duty hp

BIG! POWERFUL!

MARINE *Diesels*

for fishing vessels...tugs...towboats and work craft of all types.

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WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY
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•
Factories: Waukesha, Wis. and Clinton, Iowa

Write for detailed descriptive bulletins

Engine	Type	Cyls.	Bore & Str.	Displ.	24-Hr. Max. Rating
RELIANCE	Normal	12	8½ x 8½	5788	725 horsepower @ 1215 rpm
	Turbo	12	8½ x 8½	5788	990 horsepower @ 1215 rpm
DEFENDER	Normal	6	8½ x 8½	2894	335 horsepower @ 1215 rpm
	Turbo	6	8½ x 8½	2894	510 horsepower @ 1215 rpm
WANDERER	Normal	6	7 x 8¼	1905	240 horsepower @ 1215 rpm
	Turbo	6	7 x 8¼	1905	315 horsepower @ 1215 rpm
RESOLUTE	Normal	6	6¼ x 6½	1197	195 horsepower @ 1600 rpm
	Turbo	6	6¼ x 6½	1197	290 horsepower @ 1600 rpm
VIGILANT	Normal	6	5¼ x 6	779	150 horsepower @ 1800 rpm
	Turbo	6	5¼ x 6	779	195 horsepower @ 1800 rpm
CUTWATER	Normal	6	4¼ x 5	426	100 horsepower @ 2000 rpm
	Turbo	6	4¼ x 5	426	120 horsepower @ 2000 rpm
NAVIGATOR	Normal	6	4 x 4	302	65 horsepower @ 2000 rpm
	Turbo	6	4 x 4	302	85 horsepower @ 2000 rpm